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VOL. 1 NO 156. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 30 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th August	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	......	
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	......	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	......	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	......	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.*	Caledonia.	8000	......	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	......	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	......	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	......	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	......	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	......	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	......	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	......	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	......	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.		"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495		Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
.. LONDON	.. .. 627 or Rs. 528		Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

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For accomodation and further information apply to

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Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	14th Aug.	6th Aug.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

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York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA	.. 1205	Thu. 4th Sept.	9 a. m.	Direct
LHASA	.. 2185	Fri. 5th Sept.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(weekly).

S.S. Kola, 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 4th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS
(Weekly.)

S.S. Barjora, 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 4th September calling at Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 4th Sept
†LINDULA	.. 3358	„ 18th ..
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	.. 2nd October
†PUNDUA	.. 3305	.. 16th October.

*Calls at Seychelles Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Bay and Durban.

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COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA 5,192 tons, on or about 2nd September, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

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30th August, 1913.
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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

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BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

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ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

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Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Capital Paid-up .... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .... Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
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PART III.—The Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency.
PART IV.—London's Position.

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Secretary and Treasurer

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WANTED a thoroughly experienced English nurse for a baby two months old. Hills or Home in the Rains if satisfactory. Apply stating age and salary required together with references to MRS. G. C. WEBSTER, Margherita Upper Assam.

WANTED Sub-Assistant Surgeons for Alwar State Medical Department, pay Rs. 30 with Rs. 10 allowance (which includes local and horse allowance) and free quarters. Applicants, who must not be over 30 years of age, shouuld apply, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to STATE SURGEON, Alwar. Successful candidates must join at their own expense.

WANTED a good Butler, accustomed to taking entire charge of large establishment. Apply with references to—
PERSONAL ASSISTANT
To the Chief Commissioner,
Nagpur, Central Provinces.

WANTED a qualified Roorkee passed Sub-Overseer for the Pilibhit District Board. Salary Rs. 35 plus 15 horse allowance, with prospects. Applications with testimonials should reach the SECRETARY before the 10th September, 1913.

WANTED STUDENT'S for TYPEWRITING (including mechanism) SHORTHAND and BOOK-KEEPING taught at reduced rates. (Typewriting and Shorthand lectures given on Monday and Wednesday), Special arrangements for Ladies. (Poor free). Apply Lentin's Commercial Institution, 71, Hornby Road. 0403

WANTED—A Shorthand Typist for September, October and November next. Pay Rs. 60. Apply with copies of testimonials to SPECIAL MANAGER, Awagarh, U. P.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A beautiful GARDEN, near Auranga river, Bulsar. Apply Box 500, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A second hand Bicycle, in good order. Apply Box 501, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—A quite new Bicycle. Best English make. "VAUXHALL." Just landed. Price Rs. 90. Apply to
D. MEHERWANJI & Co.,
20, Main Road, Girgaum.

FOR SALE—A NEW BICYCLE. Best English make, Price Rs. 80. Apply to Box 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—400 High Velocity Cogswell and Harrison Certus Rifle, only fired 400 rounds, with about 60 cartridges. In good condition, very accurate. Price Rs. 200. Apply CAPT. LARGE, 3rd Middlesex Regt., Cawnpore.

BARGAIN: 1913 Model, Overland 4 Cylinder, 30 Horse Power, Torpedo Body Touring Car, Capable of seating comfortably five persons, painted French Grey, picked out with fine green lines, completely equipped with hood, Aceteylene head lamps and generator, Oil side Tail lamps. Speeedometer, Wind screen, New Tyres, Tools, etc., in perfect running order and condition. Rs. 3,500. Trial given on application to Box No. 56, Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0404

FOR SALE—TWO LADIES' BICYCLES, Humber make, in perfect order, Price Rs. 100 each or nearest offer. Apply "J. C." Care of "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

TO BE LET—A small BUNGALOW, with outhouses and a large garden near Bulsar Railway Station. Apply Box 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES ?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
44, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday the 20th September, 1913, (Governor's Cup Day).

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES,
Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 23rd August, 1913.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute on Saturday the 6th September next at 5-20 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the purpose of making a further representation to the Government of India on the question of separation of the Judicial branch of His Majesty's Service from the Executive Branch also on the recent development touching Indians in South Africa.

Sd. D. E. WACHA,
,, C. H. SETALVAD,
,, AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
,, N. M. SAMARTH,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 30th August 1913. 0405

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIMINGS FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1913.

◆

REGULAR DAILY through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharampur; Lahore! Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans, Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar,

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.		Stations.		Up To Bombay H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22-26	Arr.	Manmad........	Dep.	7-24
8-18	,,	Bhopal........	,,	21-16
11-4	,,	Bina	,,	18-32
13-25	,,	Jhansi	,,	15-57
15-14	,,	Gwalior	,,	13-48
17-45	,,	Agra Cantonment	,,	11-14
18-41	,,	Muttra.........	,,	10-19
21-0	,,	Delhi	Arr.	8-0
21-30	Dep.			
2-9	Dep.	Ghaziabad	,,	7-35
23-10	,,	Meerut Cantonment..........	,,	5-59
		Saharanpur....	,,	3-58
1-24	,,			
3-0	,,	Amballa Cantonment..........	Dep.	2-11
5-18	,,	Ludhiana	,,	23-44
6-24	,,	Jullundur	,,	22-37
8-4	,,	Amritsar	,,	21-1
9-33	,,	Lahore	,,	20-0
16-5	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13-32
20-13	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment..........	,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.				Up H.M
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8 0
21-30	Dep.		Arr.	7-0
2-45	Arr.	Amballa..	Dep.	2-17
3-40	Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5-33	Arr.	Kalka.........	Dep.	0-40
6-15	Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45	Arr.	Simla.............	Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.				Up. H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus Bombay..	Arr.	12-35
13-25	Dep.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14-0	Arr.		Arr.	14-20
16-20	Dep.	Orai	Dep.	13-14
18-45	.	Cawnpore......	,,	11-8
20-0	Arr.	Lucknow........	,,	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL.
General Traffic Manager.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS.
Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63	0
Guiteras: Urology. The Diseases of the Urinary Tract in Men and Women. 2 vols.	37	8
The Practitioner's Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery in all its Branches. By Murphy	21	14
Sajours: Analytical Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. 7th Edition. 8 vols. Vols. I and II ready. Each	21	12
Wilson: Medical Diagnosis	18	12
Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15	12
Fuch: Textbook of Ophthalmology	18	12
International Clinics. 4 vols. for 1912	26	4
Witthau: Manual of Toxicology ...	22	8
Adami: Principles of Pathology. 2 vols.	45	0
Delafield and Prudden: Text-Book of Pathology	18	12
French: Differential Diagnosis of Main Symptoms	22	8
Hutchison and Collier: Index of Treatment	15	12
Choyce: System of Surgery. 3 vols. each	15	12
Martindale and Westcott: Extra Pharmacopia. 2 vols.	15	12
Berkeley and Bonney: Text Book of Gynacological Surgery	18	12
Thomson: Diseases of Nose and Throat	18	12
Woodhead: Practical Pathology ...	12	0
Hare: Text Book of Practical Therapeutics	15	12
Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15	12
Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	13	8
Max-Finhorn: Diseases of the Stomach	13	8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	13	2

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

OWING TO WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 3rd and 4th September, 1913, being public holidays, Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on Friday, the 5th September, 1913, instead of on Tuesday, the 2nd September, 1913, except in the cases mentioned in paras (b) (c) and (d) page 95 and foot note page 97 of the Current Coaching Guide when the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and times stated therein on Friday.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th August, 1913.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Particulars and conditions of two 4 per cent Loans having a currency of 40 years each.

(1) The first Instalment of Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and other Auxiliary works, repayable in 40 years ending 1st June, 1954.

(2) The first instalment of Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, repayable in 40 years ending 1st May, 1955.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above Loans.

2. The Loans are to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 12 o'clock (noon) Bombay Time on Tuesday the 9th September, 1913. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed.

(I) "Tender for Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of Tansa Main."

(II) "Tender for Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements."

The superscription should be strictly adhered to.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the

(1) 30th November, 1913, in respect of the loan for 35 Lakhs for the Reduplication of Tansa Main.

(2) 31st October, 1913, in respect of the loan for 10 Lakhs for Street Improvements.

8. In the event of any of the above Loans being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. on the par value of the debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the Loans on the dates of repayments mentioned above.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts only from the dates of payment in full into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

(1) With regard to the Loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for Reduplication of Tansa Main, from the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1913, on 1st December, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

(2) With regard to the 10 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, from the date of payment in full to the 31st October, 1913, on 1st November, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the dates specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1913. 0392

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

(At 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.)

THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY.

(Something now in Cinematography.)

"A MAZE OF MYSTERY."

The title is sufficient. This is a film over 4,000 feet in length—a story that "grips" one continuous thrill.

A SHERLOCK HOLMS' STORY.
WIFFLES' PIGTAIL.

The funniest film ever produced.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

With something Specially interesting this week.

147

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Re-opening:

saturday, 6th September.

TWO PERFORMANCES
6-45 and 10 P.M.

Programme: Cinema.

NOTE:—At the special desire of the elite of Bombay for its earliest possible re-opening, this favourite place of amusement is re-opened during the course of the preparations of the contemplated additions.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at
English Prices

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF 100 TONS RANGOON TEAK SQUARES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will by order of Messrs. Jamshedji Sorabji and Co., timber merchants and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Byramji Jiwanji Jamasji and Co. building contractors sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 1st day of September, 1913, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Basin at Sewree the following:—

100 tons, Crown Star Indian First Class Rangoon Teak squares (Beams) of Messrs. Wallace and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within eight days from the day of sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., attorneys for the Vendors: Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th August 1913. 252

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

To-Night!

A Thrilling and Realistic War-Drama.

THE MASSACRE,

A Reproduction of Actual Events during the American Government's War with the Indians of the North West.

MOST REALISTIC FIGHTING SCENES.

RIVAL TO SATAN,

A Beautiful Pathecolour Production.

POLIDOR THINKS Himself Invisible. | **MYSTERIOUS** Barrels.

2 Rare Bits of Fun.

3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30, and 10.

Saturday. and Sunday. 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. **Tel. No. 1271.**

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, PEARLS, AND RUBY ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Daruwala, the owner of the English Hotel, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. The following valuable jewellery consisting of:—Rings and ear-studs set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, buttons set with pearls and rubies, bracelets, necklace, and locket set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, one small crown set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies, opal and diamond rings, tie-pins, etc.

On account of the defaulting purchasers of previous sale:—Gold watches, tiger nails set in gold, gold bracelets, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery taken of, within 2 days after the sale day.

The above jewellery is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC. OF MESSRS. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & CO.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Mahadhavrao Dukle, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of September 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, opposite Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre .the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the above insolvents in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Catalogues will be published.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT MAHOMED HAJI JAMAL IN A GINNING FACTORY AT SIPRI BAZAR, JHANSI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the Estate of the Insolvent, Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537 and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof is Rs. 63 per year with a Ginning Factory, built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station. The compound, besides containing the aforesaid factory and a big well, also possesses a bungalow of 6 rooms and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery, consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott, Manchester), diameter 15in., Stroke 32in. on Lancashire Boiler, 24 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, 70lbs. Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brothers, 5 bearings, single roller completely fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins in store complete, 1 Donkey Pump, 2 water tanks, blacksmith's tools for Engineers, Carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.

The above factory can be viewed at any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF RICH COTTON AND SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH, KNITTING SILK THREAD, FANCY BORDERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ezra Abdula Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 9th, and WEDNESDAY, 10th, day of September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the goods of the above Insolvent, lying in the Shop, at Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort (next to Muljee Jeetha's Cloth Market), such as large quantity of French and German Cotton and Silk, plain velvet of black and various fancy light and dark colours, flowered and striped velvets, plush of various colours, knitting silk thread, tapestry, China silk, bundles of fancy borders, carriage rugs, also large stock of Astrakhan and Turkish Caps, shop furniture, iron safe, clock, foot sewing machine, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days after the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO., (Contd.)

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1913, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white and grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards and chairs, tiled teapoys, dressing, washhand and writing tables, bookstands, single and double almyrahs, partition screens, cottage, piano by Squire and Sons, London, phonographs, safes, etc.

On account of the Insurance Co., concerned—

23 cases nursery and 11 cases dinner biscuits.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Baboolbhoy Hassam of Crawford Market.

2 cases containing diaries, bells, gongs, chimes, and go-carts, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th August, 1913.

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY the 10th September, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Hormasjee Nasserwanjee Vakeel, and Valli Mohomed Dewjee, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote, the mortgagor, the under-mentioned and very valuable landed property under the exercise of the power and on account and risk of Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote, the mortgagor, the under-mentioned very valuable landed property under the exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the house and stable standing thereon situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 525.86 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 567, New No. 2664, Old Survey No. 30, and New Survey No. 1683, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1363 and 427, and Street Nos. 158, 165, 169 and 160, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Muncherjee Framjee Cama on or towards the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the South by the house of Bapu Saju Naikin and on or towards the North by the New Hanuman Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, High Court, at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT FANASWADY OR RANBILL ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 16th September, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs Hormusjee Nasserwanjee Vakil and Vallimohomed Dewjee, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote, the mortgagor, the under-mentioned valuable landed property under the exercise of power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the house standing thereon situate at Fanaswady or Ranbill Road, containing by admeasurement 665 square yards, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 148, New No. 1343, Old Survey No. 335, and New Survey No. 338 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4709 and 4710, and Street Nos. 86 (1), and (2) and bounded on or towards the East by Fanaswady or Ranbill Road, on or towards the West by oart formerly of Vasudeo Vithoba and now of Gopaldas Zaoba on or towards the North by the property of the late Vithoba Ganesji and of Saraswatibai widow of Vasantrao Prabhu on or towards the South by the property formerly of Baizabai widow of Harji Ramaji and now of Talaksey Dhanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply o Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, High Court, at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Dated 30th August, 1913. 256

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS
THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES
THE MOST BREEZE FOR
THE LEAST CURRENT.
CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,
35-37, APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 29th Aug. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture generally. Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme north-western and western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Agra, Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0.12" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad and Ajmer; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West :—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.26". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.65" and Karwar 0.22". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; Bijapur has had 0.11", Belgaum 0·34," Nizamabad 0·29". and Hyderabad 0·22." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is generally in defect in the Bombay Deccan; day temperature is below normal at Bijapur and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in the Punjab and Kathiawar, while in Gujarat there has been a considerable decrease, precipitation having only been local. Rainfall has been neary general in Malabar and the south Konkan, Fairly general in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan, and local in Mysore. Some light showers have fallen in Rajputana.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar, local rain in Konkan, and some showers in the southern half of the Deccan and possibly south-east Madras. Isolated showers are possible also in Rajputana.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Salsette," which left Aden on the evening of the 24th, experienced till Long. 49½° E. light variable wind, till Long. 52° E. gentle to moderate southerly wind and swell, till Long. 65° E. fresh to strong south-westerly wind, and considerable sea and swell, till Long. 69° E. moderate west-south-westerly wind, sea and swell, and till arrival this morning light westerly wind. Skies were cloudy from Long. 61° E. but there was no rain. There has been a slight strengthening of the wind in the western half of the Arabian Sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 29th August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)..	99.8	80.5	55	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)..	102.3	90.1	70	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	91.8	79.0	77	..	10.06	+5.70
Rawalpindi ..	87.4	72.1	86	..	?	?
Lahore ..	91.9	77.2	85	..	17.64	+5.23
Sirsa ..	95.3	76.0	66	..	15.78	+6.67
Ambala ..	91.5	74.9	81	..	28.17	+9.27
Delhi ..	95.3	79.8	66	..	12.80	—5.82
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	97.5	78.0	66	..	6.99	—12.84
Mainpuri ..	97.8	?	77	..	8.61	—9.95
Jhansi ..	93.6	75.0	72	..	8.40	—19.30
Cawnpore ..	92.6	77.0	71	..	15.80	—9.41
Allahabad ..	92.1	76.5	63	..	19.42	—8.76
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	92.1	79.8	68	0.05	2.40	+0.22
Karachi ..	84.5	77.0	82	..	12.01	+6.34
Ajmer ..	82.6	73.2	88	0.12	9.41	—6.41
Jaipur ..	91.7	72.1	70	..	11.43	—6.25
Kotah ..	88.6	76.6	74	..	14.16	—6.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	83.0	73.5	72	..	32.63	+21.31
Dwarka ..	83.8	77.5	84	..	15.74	+3.46
Veraval ..	81.6	77.3	84	..	24.86	+9.32
Rajkot ..	86.6	72.8	86	..	26.29	+4.92
Bhavnagar Para. ..	90.0	73.3	80	..	31.78	+16.88
Surat' ..	85.9	75.6	80	..	38.55	+0.82
Ahmedabad .	86.1	74.2	85	0.02	28.28	+3.30
Deesa ..	81.8	74.2	88	0.26	33.04	+18.88
Neemuch .	80.9	69.5	84	..	21.82	+0.59
Indore	80.6	69.6	84	..	35.18	+12.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	85.3	72.3	81	..	27.08	—14.70
Saugor ..	84.3	68.6	86	..	20.98	—13.19
Hoshangabad	86.6	72.4	75	..	33.97	—1.56
Khandwa ..	84.7	71.1	81	..	32.94	+12.65
Akola ..	86.2	71.0	73	0.01	21.13	—0.56
Amraoti ..	85.8	70.3	79	..	29.78	+7.28
Nagpur ..	89.1	74.3	72	0.04	40.11	+6.16
Chanda ..	89.5	76.0	72	..	40.85	+3.89
Raipur ..	88.7	76.6	76	..	31.21	—4.38
	85.3	77.8	82	..	62.86	6.08
KONKAN						
Bombay ..						
Ratnagiri ..	84.8	75.9	80	0.04	63.79	—18.56
Mormugao ..	83.5	74.2	92	0.65	77.82	+0.94
Karwar ..	83.7	74.5	88	0.22	80.19	—18.41
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	90.4	69.6	65	..	11.48	—1.07
Ahmednagar .	83.6	60.5	81	0.03	17.99	+6.95
Poona ..	82.0	65.3	72	0.02	21.67	+6.25
Sholapur ..	89.8	65.6	80	0.02	10.69	—3.25
Bijapur ..	88.7	65.8	83	0.11	8.91	+0.97
Belgaum ..	71.3	63.5	90	0.34	30.99	—2.21
Aurangabad .	85.4	64.5	76	..	16.68	—0.08
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	86.4	71.2	60	0.29	33.93	+8.81
Hyderabad ..	87.8	71.2	70	0.22	12.98	—8.77
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	83.3	73.8	82	0.86	75.69	—21.87
Calicut ..	82.8	7 2	—0	.505	4 004	—16.16
Cochin ..	85.7	73.7	90	0.25	63.39	—0.16
Colombo ..	84.5	77.5	84	..	12.50	—3.55
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam.	95.8	79.2	71	..	7.31	—9.89
Bellary ..	93.0	73.3	61	..	3.07	—2.86
Cuddapah ..	97.5	78.5	66	..	5.42	—7.38
Madras ..	98.0	80.5	59	0.02	3.96	—66.1
Bangalore ..	81.3	64.8	83	0.17	9.53	—2.68
Coimbatore ..	91.4	70.3	85	..	2.88	—1.23
Trichinopoly.	100.6	78.1	59	..	1.95	—4.77
Negapatam..	92.7	76.7	87	..	6.66	—0.07

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

A disturbance at the head of the Bay is developing and has shown this morning as a well-marked depression off the Orissa coast. Except for a few falls in North-east India the weather has been dry over the whole of the northern and central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Orissa and Malabar; fairly general in south Rajputana, Konkan and Mysore; local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Bombay-Deccan; Hyderabad and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in east United Provinces, south-west Punjab, north-east Baluchistan, Gujarat and east Central Provinces.

Tavoy reports six inches; Bassein and Lashio one and a half; Port Blair, Yamethin, Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Darjeeling one; Saugor Island one and a half; Bogra two; False Point five; Cuttack and Purnea one; Patna one and a half; Gorakpur and Mount Abu two; Gulbarga a half; Mercara one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in North-east peninsula.

The Arabian Sea mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning reports a weak monsoon in the east Arabian Sea.

S. S. Lubenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Lubenfels, which arrived in the harbour on Friday from Hamburg, reports strong monsoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Aug. 30.

782. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Fridays at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

783. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Fridays at 7. A.M.

784. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 2nd Prox. at 6. 45. P.M. II. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will Parade over Wednesdays at 7 A.M. at Head-Quarters.

785. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 1st Proximo, and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 3rd Prox. at 7. 30 A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6. 30. P.M.

786. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoot on Sunday 31st August Distances. 700 Yards. 500Yards. 400 Yards. Figure 4.

787. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major C. R. Mortimore, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, will give a lecture on the 2nd September 1913 at the B. V. A. Lecture Room at 7. 15. P.M.
Subject.-March on Vienna and the campaign of Moravia up to the 30th November, 1805 inclusive.
All Officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress.-Plain Clothes.
II. Musketry.—A Musketry Course for Volunteer Officers will commence on Monday the 1st Proximo daily except Fridays Saturdays and Sundays at the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Armoury at 7. A.M. Officer conducting the Class. Captain W. D. S. Brownrigg, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters.

788. *Enrolment*—The undernamed having been enrolled as a Reservis is taken on the strength of the Corps and attached to "F" Company: No. 5043 Reservist P. J. Hudson.

789. *Transfer.*—No. 5912 Vol.A.Britto, is transferred from "F" to "A" Company. from this date.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 29.

In our exchange market to-day buying rates seemed a trifle firmer, but business can be put through for one mail, perhaps two, at the following rates:—Telegraphic transfers: 1s. 4 1-32d. on demand: 1s. 4 1-16d. document attached bills; 1s. 4 9-32d. three months; and 1s. 4 15-32d. six months.

Government paper went this afternoon at Rs. 95-12 and Rs. 95-11 for cash and Rs. 95-10 to Rs. 95-11 for the forward position.

The jute market is still in an excited state and the Royal Exchange was crowded at midday to-day.

In spite of the high values now ruling, several mills have come out as buyers on a large scale; but the market is anything but steady notwithstanding, and with more jute in sight than was at one time supposed, it is believed in some quarters that lower prices may occur within the next few weeks. In the mean time those who bought in a cheaper market earlier in the season are refusing to increase their stock and unless values come down they will put their establishments on short time working. The gambling element is still strongly in evidence. A crisis is being anticipated in consequence in the share market. For Jute Mill scrip finds no enquiry. Coal shares, on the other hand, are a shade firmer with an extended sphere of influence.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 27th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·748
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	"	76·3
Dew Point	"	74·2
Relative humidity of Air ..		0·779
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		4·8
Maximum temperature of Air degress' ..		85·3
Minimum do. do. ..		75·7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		WSW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	223
Fall of Rain	inches	0·01
Total fall during month'		8·47
Total fall during year		62·86
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 29th August		0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following imformation is published in order that vessels in the Bombay harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th August 1913 was 29·968 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	August		h.	m.	f.	in.
Sat.	30	m	10	15	28	1
			10	13 a	26	10
Sun.	31	m	10	56	29	0
	Sept.		11	4 a	28	0
Mon.	1	m	11	35	29	7
			11	52 a	28	10
Tues,	2		0	15 a	9	10
		m	0	39	29	4
Wed.	3		0	53 a	29	7
		m	1	25	29	3
Thurs.	4		1	31 a	28	10

1913	Low water.					
Day of week.	Day of mouth.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	August.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	30		4	20 a	18	3
		m	4	10	15	4
Sun,	31		5	0 a	16	11
	Sept.	m	4	57	14	11
Mon.	1		4	39 a	15	9
		m	5	42	14	11
Tues.	2		6	18 a	14	11
			6	26	15	5
Wed,	3	m	6	58 a	14	7
			7	10	16	4
Thurs.	4	m	7	39 a	14	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
	30. (Sat.)	6h.	23m.	6h.	56 m
	31. (Sun.)	6h.	23m.	6h.	55 m
Sept.	1. (Mon.)	6h.	23m.	6h.	54 m
	2. (Tues,)	6h.	23m.	6h.	53 m
	3. (Wed.)	6h.	24m.	6h.	52 m
	4. (Thurs.)	6h.	24m.	6h.	51 m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h. 47·8 m. A. M. New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8·1 m. A. M.; First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35 7 m. P. M.; Full Moon, [illegible] 15,9 m. P. M.

COTTON STATISTICES.

	1912-13	1911-12	Difference
Receipts for the week	5,832	6,721	— 889
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 28th August.	27,61,065	25,25,571	÷2,35,494
Shipments for the week :—Europe	10,798	600	+ 10,198
China Japan & Coast Ports	43,845	3276	1109
Total	15,183	3,876	11,307
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 28th August.			
Europe	5,33,517	3,99,275	1,342,42
China	48,398	37,116	11,282
Japan	9,75,569	8,54,278	12,1291
Coast Ports	30,604	25,610	4,994
Total	15,88,088	1,316,279	÷ 2,71,809
Afloat in Harbour:—Europe	16,328	5556	,, 10,772
China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil	Nil	——

Total exports frcm Bombay by G.I.P. Ry. from 1st Sept. 1912 to 16th Aug. 1913. 19,904 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry from 1st Sep 1912 to 16th August, 1913. 12,591 bales.

Bombay, 29th, August 1913,

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 28.

Consols 2½ %	74½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·24
Rentes 3 %	88½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·44½
Bar Silver Spot	27½
" 2 months hence	27-1-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Indian China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63⅞
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying. Rate)	1-3 29-32
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	3-11-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m'st ..	4 1-16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " 6 " " ..	4½
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7-7-9
Interest day to day loans	2½
" 7 day market loans	2½

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 @ ½ 1-16.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 28.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£43,200,000.	Increase £900.000
Public Deposits	£10,000,000.	Decrease £300,000
Other do.	£44,400,000.	Increase £1,200,000
Govt. Securities	£12,500.000.	Unchanged
Other securities	£27,700,000.	Decrease £100,000
Notes & Gold	£32,400,000.	Increase £1,000,000

The Bank Reserve is 60 % of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 29.

PAPER MARKET.

Considerable excitement was noticed in the Paper Market to-day on account of the Settlement day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-11-6, declined to Rs. 96-9-6, but again advanced and the 29th August Settlement passed off at Rs. 95-11. Business reported was on a very large scale. The rate for the September delivery closed at Rs. 95-12.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (new issue) were placed at Rs. 102-6.

SHARES.

The Share Market remained rather weak-to-day and a further drop took place in almost all shares. Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares are sagging daily and a voluminus business was recorded in them to-day.

Centrals declined to Rs. 2,025 but closed at Rs. 2,070 for October.

Swadeshi dropped to Rs. 1,560 but again improved to Rs. 1,580.

Crescent declined to Rs. 130.

Phœnix stood at Rs. 161-4.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,450.

Fazuls were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 625 to Rs. 635 for September.

Davids after touching 590 closed at Rs. 585.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 217-8.

Telephone changed hands at Rs. 67-8.

Central Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 29-4 x.d.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 1,075.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 28.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	14,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	——
Total Day's Imports	2,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Firm in ceased demand

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Barely steady.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with a fai demand.

Mid. Americans	6·92 d.
Egyptian F. G. F, ...	9·70 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August 12·20. October 12·28.

New York Official noon call August 12·15. October 12·25.

New Orleans 10 a.m. August unquoted. October 12·10.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	quiet
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	3,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6·65	6·69
S. O.	6·57	6·61
O. N.	6·54	6·58
N. D.	6·49	6·53
D. J.	6·49	6·53
J F.	6·50	6·53
F. M.	6·51	6·54
M. A.	6·53	6·56
A. M.	6·53	6·57

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A. S.	6·56	6·65
S. O.	6·48	6·57
O. N.	6·45	6·54
N. D.	6·41	6·49
D. J.	6·41	6·49
J. F.	6·41	6·50
F. M.	6·43	6·51
M. A.	6·44	6·53
A. M.	6·45	6·53
M. J.	6·46	6·54

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 28.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	8,000
Day's Exports to Continent	5,000

Futures at New York Aug. 12,33 Previous closing price 12·39.

Futures at New York Oct. 12·38. Previous closing price. 12·19.

Declined owing to longs unloading and advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·70 Previous price 12·55.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12-3-16 Previous price 12-3-16.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Aug. nominal Previous price 12·75.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 12 38 Previous price 12·14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4·86
Silver Commercial bars	59½

Captain H. M. Rigg, 92nd Punjabis, assumes charge of the duties of Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay, from Captain A. F. Lindsay who has three months' privilege leave.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 29.

The people who are looking forward for a decline on the "reaction theory" are everyday disappointed as cotton continues to soar high on its legitimate basis from a certain low depth manipulated by a bear fraternity. Liverpool market will be independent of the American markets for two days, which will be closed on Saturday and Monday for holidays. One of our valued New York friends cabls deterioration 11 per cent. and still looks for higher prices. The Agricultural Department has supplied a formula by which a quantative estimate may be deduced from each condition report. According to this Official Statement a condition of 100 indicates a yield per acre which varies each month as follows:

Condition.	End of.	Indicated yield lbs per acre.
100	May	226
100	June	229
100	July	232
100	August	252
100	September	272

If there be a deterioration of 11 per cent.—though we believe in 13 to 14 per cent. against ten years' average of 6 per cent. during the month of August, then we get the next Bureau 79 minus 11 which gives a working factor of 68 per cent. Applying this formula on the Government estimated acreage of 35,622,000 it indicates a crop of 12,182,724 bales of 478 lbs. net weight and 500 pounds gross weight. We do not wish to frighten the trade with so low a figure, but the statement of the Department of Agriculture to the cotton trade is such; so we give it to the trade for what it is worth. The sentiment still prevails amongst those who are badly hit that the present rise is due to manipulation for the month of August; but we may point out that on the 14th instant the quotation for August in New York was 11.48 and for October 10.95 whereas to-day August is quoted 12.33 and October 12.38. So August has advanced only 85 points and October New Crop position 143 points. This does not prove their argument. Spot sales in Liverpool are now increased to 14,000 bales.

Still we recommend to our Spinner friends not to grieve for previous chances that have passed away but to cover their short interest without delay.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. wire as under:—

"Spinners are buying freely."

Messrs. James F. Maury wire as under:—

"In Tex as and Oklahoma heat. Drought doing serious injury. Market will advance further unless rains soon. Do not think there will be any considerable decline."

The local market is firm with Good Broach Rs. 298 and Fully Good Bengal at Rs. 243.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
G. Bengals ..		243	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	255	..	..	Do
Do.	257	..	..	25-12-13
Do.	260	..	..	25-11-13
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	254 5	..	..	25-1-14
M. G. Khandeish ..	267	256	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple ..	284-	..	..	do
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	260	..	..	25-9-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Batsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	298	25-3-14 1914.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	270	Ready
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	276	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	280	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	298	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	281 -2	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
G do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

The activity experienced during the last week in certain styles, has not been wholly maintained, though some sales at unfavourable prices are reported. Absence of healthy retail inquiry in certain styles is also apparent, and on the whole, expectations of a stimulative market after the Cocoanut Holiday, have not yet been realized. The cheaper sales reported last week, have had their effect in the selling prices locally, and in some lines, a drop of 4 to 6 annas a piece, is to be noted. Forward purchases with big firms are nothing unexpected, and if a drop in Manchester prices and surrounding circumstances, compel the cheap disposal of such stocks, one must say such sales and its consequent effects are only in keeping with the results, very often experienced by our market.

Greys.

Standard cloths are certainly losing in value, as we have again to report a drop. Dealers are anxious sellers, for they are rightly keen to continue disposing of their dearer goods, to make room by the time, for their heavy, yet really cheap purchases, reported last week.

We hear firms have a good stock of running qualities in heavier Shirtings lying on their account. It is reported that such qualities were sold at full prices just before the "Umpire" question had stopped trade, but at present they are expected to realize about 10 per cent lower.

Whites.

The Cocoanut holiday was hopefully awaited, as dealers, as usual, expected a brisk trade, but so far there is little activity to report. In Nainsooks, the market is depressed, though standard marks of big houses find solitary purchasers at prices which show loss to holders. We hear, about a hundred cases of medium qualities in running marks were offered at 2/3d. F. B. H. for shipments November and onwards by Native houses, but business has not been possible. Offers at lower prices however are on the cables. In mulls, only the wider widths over 50 inches. Both Glasgow and Manchester fine qualities are in a desirable demand, and these leave a good margin to the dealers. Glasgow and Manchester fine mulls in 40 and 42 inches costing about Rs. 4-2 and Rs. 4-8 have now proved unremunerative, owing to the style being overdone. These account for the drop of 4 annas a piece the goods have experienced this week. A European firm is said to be holding a small parcel of the above goods in 40 inches for September-October shipments, purchased at a full price for which they are soliciting offers, but they have not been able to clear the lot, considering the unfavourable state of the market.

Prints and Dyed Goods.

There is no improved inquiry to report. Retail demand however continues. Manchester prices having experienced a drop, a decent quantity of a well-established white ground quality is reported to have been sold by an European House at a price 2 to 3 per cent. below the last sale, for the very favourable October-November delivery. Chocolate Prints are in large supply, and as expected, prices have suffered thereby. Considering the report, that there is a certain large unsold lot, a further reduction in price is expected. Dyed goods are experiencing slightly lower prices all round.

Fancics.

There is no definite change to report. We hear a couple of Native houses have disposed of a quantity of striped Brocades at a loss, they being compelled to do so, owing to the unfavourable market in the style as reported. A few late lots in these have been cancelled.

Yarns.

We have to report an uninteresting market, prices continuing to remain unchanged. It is said a number of lots sold at favourable prices a couple of months back have not been tendered, extensions, being required for the same. Cheaper purchase being possible of late, these have been cancelled to the advantage of the dealers. Such delays in a rising market would be annoying, and we hear some of the big dealers are busy over the question of having an Indent form on a line with the B. N. P. M. Association, as already reported. The grade allowance for late goods would also permit the late lots being accepted, as such allowances would in many cases bridge over the difference between the ruling market rate and the purchase price.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 8.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. 71; Copper Braziers £85½; Yellow Metal 7½;

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk, sellers, quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 49½; Aug.-Sep.; Hamburg sellers quiet. Linseed Calcutta 48; August-Sep.; London, sellers, dull.

Wheat.—South Australian.—36½; value Sep.-Oct.; Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. 37½; Sep.-Oct.; Hull, Buyers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. nominal dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-6; August-Sep.; done, firm.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9; sellers Oct.-Dec.; quiter-very little doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-9½; sellers Jan.-March; quiet neglected. German Beet-root 88 % 9-7½; sellers August; opened quiet closed steady 9-3½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-4½; August-Sep.; value steady. C. & F. Bombay 11-3; August-Sep.; value steady. Java Sugar:—Firm but nothing doing.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 46½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; value quiet.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-1; Sep.-Oct.; Hull value dull.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.'	When Div. Paid. '	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan, July	13%'	1,665
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	63-8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14%	1.735
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12%	1.450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50. ..	do.	8%	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½%	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-oprative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6¼	2:
Credit Bank Rs. 10 ..	..	6¼%	13
Specie BankRs. 50. ..	Jan-July	9%'	62-8
Standard Bank Rs.50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14%	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18%	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30'	..	9%	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30''	June	10%	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15'	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	Oct. Apl.	16%	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7%	£21
12 B	do.	7%	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp'.	Feb.Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5%	86
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sep,Mar	14%	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance.	May-Oct	25	920
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70
Berar Manufacturing'	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg. .	..	..	237-8
Bo Dying and M, Co	..	30	720
Bombay United ..	May-Nov	25	527½
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	265
Central India ..	May-Nov	55	2,070
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	690
Chinol Silk ..	..	20	805
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,485
Coronation Mills ..	Mar -Sep.	Nil,'	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.'	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Cresuent ..	Mar-Sep.	5	130
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	260
David ..	May-Nov	20	586-4
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	185
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	627-8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.575
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	340
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	700
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.'	115
Indian Dyeing and			110
Bleaching ..	..	4	110
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	500
Indo-China Manufg. '	Apl.-Oct.	60	998
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	157 8
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil '	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	137
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct	Nil.'	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900.
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,300
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug.	25	785
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,305
Madhowji Dharamsi '	June-Dec	75	1,435
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2008
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3.055
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nill.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3.200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct,	9	235
New City of Bombay'	Mar.-Sep.	35	1.456
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July	7½	165
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.'	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr.50	825
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4.200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4.900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.'	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1.385
Sun ..	Oct.	..	120
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	295
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1.580
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.335XD
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.'	135
Vishnu Cotton C	..	Nil.'	465
P.	..	Nil.	660
Western India ..	Sep.	45	630
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15	250

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4.800
Albert Kurrached ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sa bh'pty	July	49	725
Hindustan P.& M.- ..	..	15	125
Hingoleo ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137-8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	137-8
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	235
New East India ..	Sep.	78	870
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	885
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	255
Valkart Bros. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	140
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July.	4	95
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80. ..		4%	121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	120
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec.		140
Tapti valley Railway Co. ..	Apl.-Aug.	7 7½	592-8
Ahmedabad Dholaka Railway ..	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	132½

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co'.	Oct.-May.	10	150
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20' ..	August'	Nil.'	15
Ban a Skua ..	..	Nil'	4
Back y Baco ..	..		
Badl Pi le ..			
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug. '	..	93XD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.'.	..	15	35OD
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L P.	Feb.-Aug.	..	672-8
O		3	173XD
Bombay Ice Manufg.'	H. yearly'	Rs. 2	186
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	40	23
Bo. Land and Building	..	30	960
Bombay Steam	Mar.-Sep.	5	400
Navigation Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	6%	217-8
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	20%	275
City of Bombay	Dec.-Jan.	30Hyr	23½
Building Co. ..	Sept.	8	50
Delhi Flour ..	..	30	115
Empire of I. L. Rs.50			
Indian Mercantile. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	30 1½	600 20
Indian Cotton Oil Company. G Old 100	..	..	100
New Issue 25	..	..	25
..		..	101
P 100	March.	7%	200
John Roberts & Co.'.	Oct.-July	13	50
Jost' Fans Supply Co. Rs.50.	July.	10%	182
Kemp & Co. Rs. 175	do.	12½	107½
Karrachee Landing	..	8	101
Rs. 75. ..	July.		100
Marks & Co. ..	..	Nil.	70
Marsland Pre Co. O0	..	7%	25
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	20%	500
Napler Hotel Co. ..			
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May	Rs. 3½	35
	July.	40	500
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	35
Port Canning Co., ..	..	45	835XD
Shivraipur Synd, etc			
Shivrajpur Debs'		..	22
Sidar Car'bic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.	..	70
Soundy & Co., ..	..	Nil.	187
Tata Iron O	Jan.	..	168
D	&	..	184
Steel Co. P	July	..	100
Tata Hydro Electric	..	4%	1,075
.. .. P 800	..	..	1,075
Tacker & Co., 800	..	17%	1,075
Telephone & Co., ..	May	Rs.2½	900
Treacher & Co., ...	July	Rs. 15	200
			67
			495

Buyers—Seller Nom Noimnal Prices
OD—Com,dvdXD—Mr,dividdlend

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 29th.

S. S. Liebenfels	Kohler	Hamburg	July 7
S. S. Salsette	Vine	Aden	August 21
S. S. Manin	Zennoro	Cardiff	July 26

DEPARTURES.

August 29th.

S. S. Linga	Manley	Karachi
S. s. Strathgyle	Brown	Philadelphia.
S. S. City of Sparta	McNeil	Liverpool
S. S. Schildturm	Kloppenburg	New York.

The following vessels obtain her port-clearances on Friday:—

S. S. Wartenfels Reimers Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—

Steamer	* Barjora	for	Persian Gulf
Steamer	* Persia	for	China
Steamer	Kanzler	for	Jeddah

* To arrive

S. S. Libenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Libenfels, 2,830 tons, Captain H. Kohler, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Hamburg July 7th with a general cargo.

S. S. Salsette.—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Aden, August 21st with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Manin.—The steamer Manin, 1,680 tons, Captain L. Zannoro, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Cardiff, July 26th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wartenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 2,834 tons, Captain H. Reimers, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

FRIDAY, August 29, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt	Agents
A. Wartenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & C
C & R Chindmara	Brocq	M. M. & Co
D. & E Chanda	Cunningham	M. M. & Co
F Strathearn	Braddon	K. N. & Co
H Brinkurn	Proctor	K. N. & Co
K. President	Schmitt	A. Strandeis & Co.
N. Orsolo	Chiesa	V. S. N. & Co
O. Redbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Uhenfels	Olbrann	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co.
2 Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. & Co
3 Port Said	Batt	Rubattino Line
4. Bassano	Baechall	J. F. & Co.
5. Maria Valerie	Gallovich	A. L. S. N. & Co
6. City of Glasgow	Wilson	K. N. & Co
7. Rysbergen	Burgen	M. M. & Co
8 Marienbad	Betnarz	A. L. S. N. & Co.
9. Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
10. & 11 City of York	Bremmer	K. N. & Co
12 & 13 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. N. S. & Co
16. Capri	Portumato	Rubattino L. Co.

OFFSIDE. K.

Kanzler	Schapp	D. Khandewane

H. W. P. D.

Sabarmate	Samsoodin	B. N & Co
Satranji	Hoosein	B. S. N & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron	Cawdor	alsole
Bourie	Fisher	Arab Stm Co
China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Crossfels	Sockein	W. & A. G. & Co
Moseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Islanu	Hughes	T. M. & Co
Inverkip	Glasson	F. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co
Kirkee	Currie	J. F. & Co
Lubenfels	Kohler	W. & A. G. & Co
[illegible]anu	Gennoro	
Nurani	Atkin	T. M. & Co
Penug Maru	Murazumi	N Y K
Saaro	Housfield	Arab Steamer
Singu	Murison	S. W. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. & Co
Sangola	[illegible]cott	M. M. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Umgeni	Hagget	W. & A. G. Co
Ujina	Hill	M. M. & Co

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday 28th August, 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. s. s. Delta with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 1st proximo.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the homeward Mails of the 23rd instant arrived here at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 28th idem.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 29.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed railways from 1st April to 16th August 1913 show a loss of Rs. 718,808 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following additional passengers sail by the mail steamer Salsette to London to-day:—

Kenyon, Mr. C. W.; Min Din, Mr. and Mrs.; Logue, Mr. G. and Mrs.; Brittain, Mrs. and infant; Dorien, Miss; Mehers, Mr. D.; Williamson, Mr. R. L.; Manduit, Col. F. R.; Gonsalves, Mr. B. C.; Brittain, Mr. O.; Benzani, Miss; Watson, Mr. G. Newal; Shukla, Mr. C. D.

THE KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

An ordinary meeting of the above union will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) when Dr. C. H. Kantawala will deliver a lecture on "The Industrial Regeneration of India" Prof. H. K. Mehta, M.A., B.Sc. will preside.

CRICKET IN POONA.

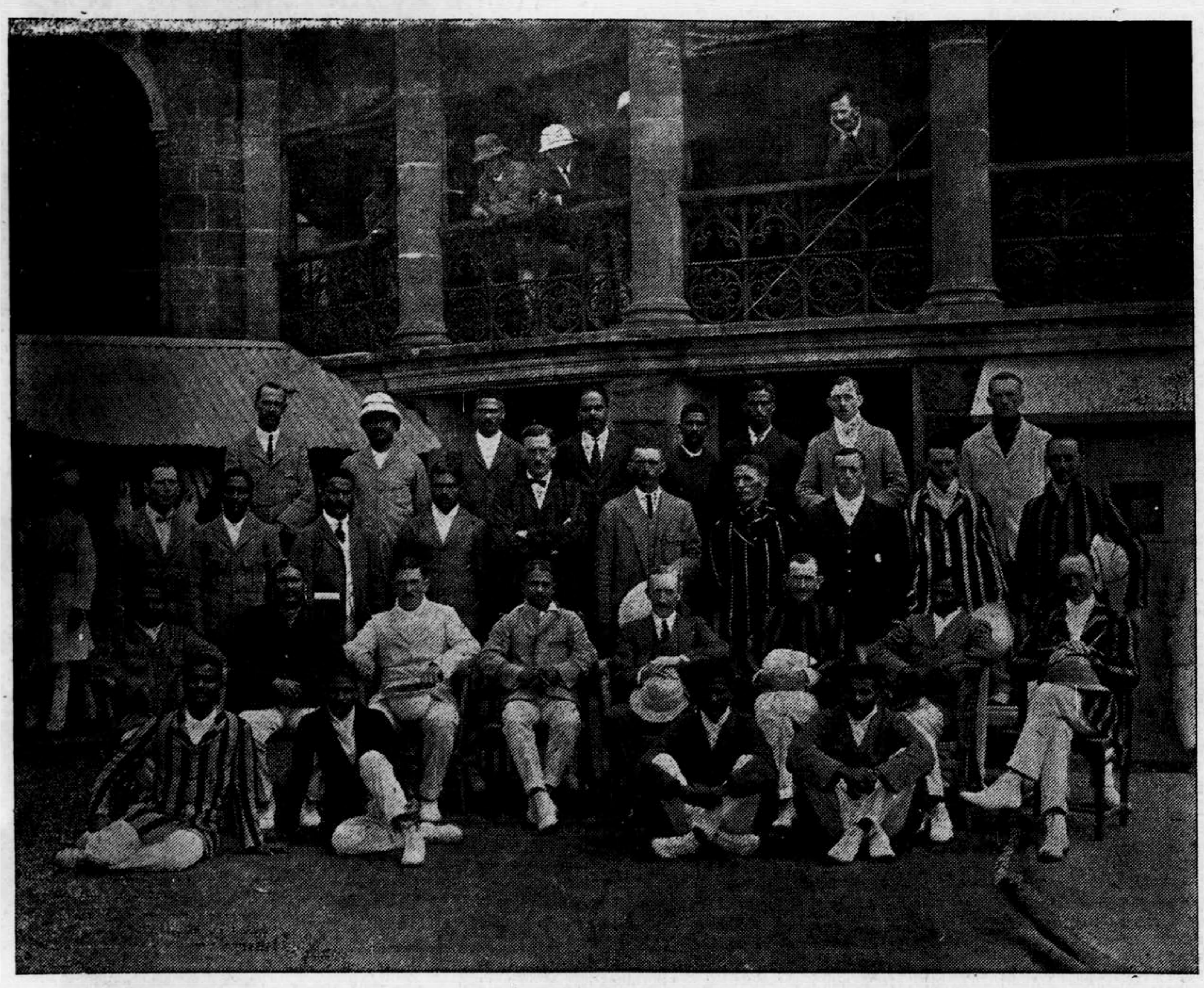

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. PRESIDENCY V. HINDUS. Bombay Chronicle Press.

His Excellency with the members of the Presidency European and Hindu teams.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

ANOTHER CINEMA DEVELOPMENT.

The principal film which is being presented at the Excelsior this week marks another advance in the triumphant progress of the Cinematograph. It is a story *a la* Sherlock Holmes in pictures, a thrilling detective yarn, as its title "A Maze of Mystery" indicates. It is film over 4,000 feet in length and takes close on an hour to run, but the story takes so many unexpected turns that the interest is well maintained throughout, and the story is as exciting as any of Conan Doyle's, although there is nothing of the "blood and thunder" type about the plot or the way in which it is worked out. The acting will be found to be restrained, but convincing, and it is the kind of film, which, novel to Bombay, is sure to create great interest.

As a contrast to this thrilling detective story there is a screamingly funny film in which our old friend Wiffles appears in the leading role. This week, for the entertainment of Excelsior patrons, Wiffles has got a pigtail. Those who know Wiffles well must surely have noticed that he would make an admirable Chinaman, and so he does. It is the funniest film in which the celebrated French Cinema comedian has yet appeared. Pathe's Gazette has some special features of interest this week.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

American war-films seem to be always popular with the audiences down this side, so the management here have put up another thrilling war-drama depicting some most exciting scenes during an expedition sent by the American Government against the Indians of the North-West Country. The picture is a remarkable one, because most of the scenes are taken from actual events and are therefore thrilling and realistic to a degree.

A good Pathecolor production entitled 'Rival to Satan" is also included in to-day's new programme. The excellent colouring and mounting of this piece is a credit to its producers, and it equals if not surpasses other productions of a similar nature. A choice selection of comics has also been added.

COWES REGATTA.

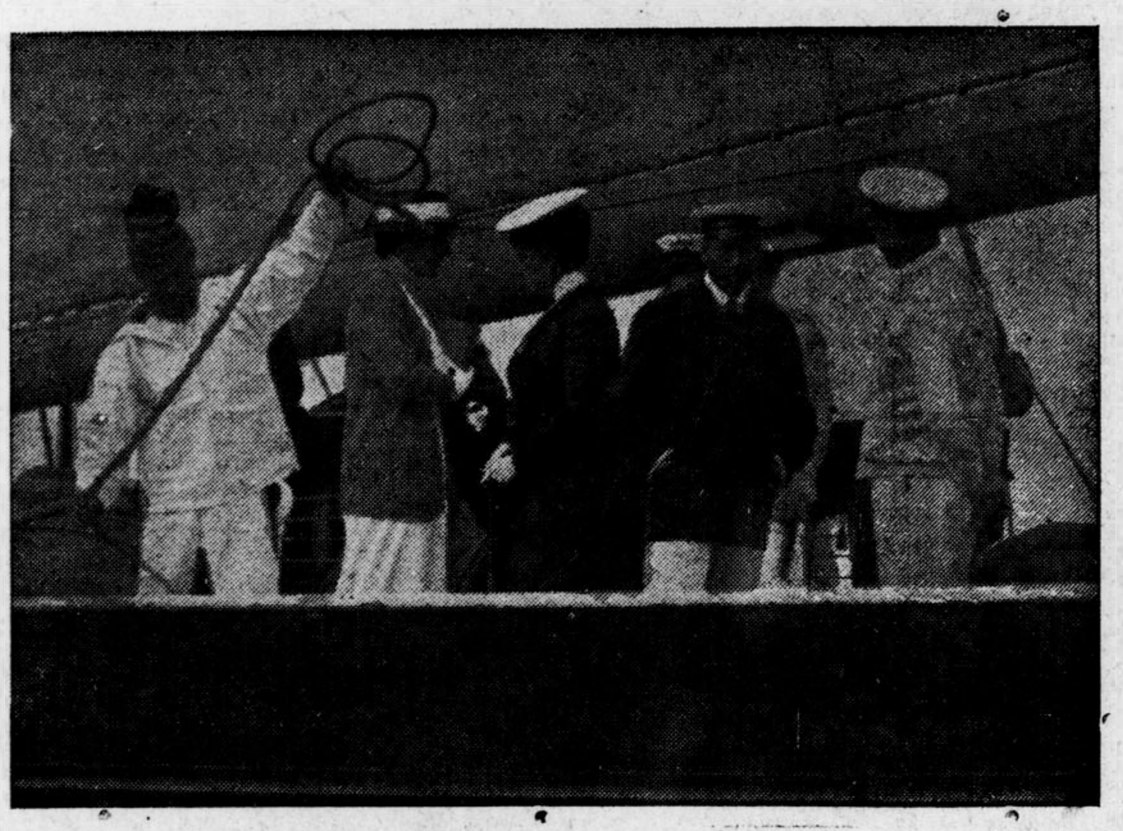

Photo by Central News. Bombay Chronicle Press.

King George and Queen Mary photographed on board the famous old racing yacht Britannia, at Cowes Regatta.

The Britannia (with the Royal party on board) won several races.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Premji Deo Shankar, a Hindu, charged G. M. Poy, another Hindu, with criminal misappropriation in respect of fees to be paid to counsel engaged in a police-court case filed about four months ago.

Mr. S. B. Banaji, bar.-at-law, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that he had paid a certain amount to the accused to engage counsel and the latter took him to Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai but Mr. Indrajit did not appear when the case came on for hearing, nor did the accused render any account to him after the case.

The accused denied the charge and said he had rendered an account to Mr. Odani, pleader, for the complainant.

Mr. Indrajit, who was examined as a witness, stated the accused had paid him his fees, which were nominal as the complainant was a very poor man. He had told the complainant on the day the latter came to Court to file this information that he had been paid his fees and that he had left his work to Mr. Odwani as he had gone to Surat to attend his father's funeral.

Mr. Banaji said this was a false case and the complainant had been a mere tool in the hands of Mr. Indrajit's clerk, who was subsequently dismissed by Mr. Indrajit.

His Worship acquitted the accused and said he would consider an application for sanction to prosecute the complainant for perjury when made.

GOLDSMITH'S FALSE COMPLAINT

DIAMONDS FOR LINKS.

At the Mazagaon Police Court Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, held that the charge of breach of trust in respect of thirty diamonds brought by N. C. Chatterji, a Bengali goldsmith, against Chiranjiri and Raghunath Prasad, was a false one.

It was alleged that in March last the two accused gave the complainant thirty diamonds to be made into twelve links and the usual entry was made in the complainant's books. Later on the accused came to his shop and took away the diamonds stating that they were to be weighed and that they would be returned soon. As the accused failed to return the diamonds and the entry in the complainant's books was not cancelled, the complainant became suspicious and on enquiries ascertained that the accused had pledged the diamonds with a marwari.

The defence was that the complaint was an attempt to misappropriate the diamonds entrusted to him and for which the accused held a receipt.

His Worship acquitted both the accused.

FATAL FALL.

A Hindu girl, named Bachubai (3) fell on Thursday night from the terrace of her house in Kuka Street, to the pavement below, a height of 30 feet, while looking over the railings. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries.

CORNS HAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts."—Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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* The above preparation can be had also in tablet form combined with Bicarbonate of Soda. (Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.)

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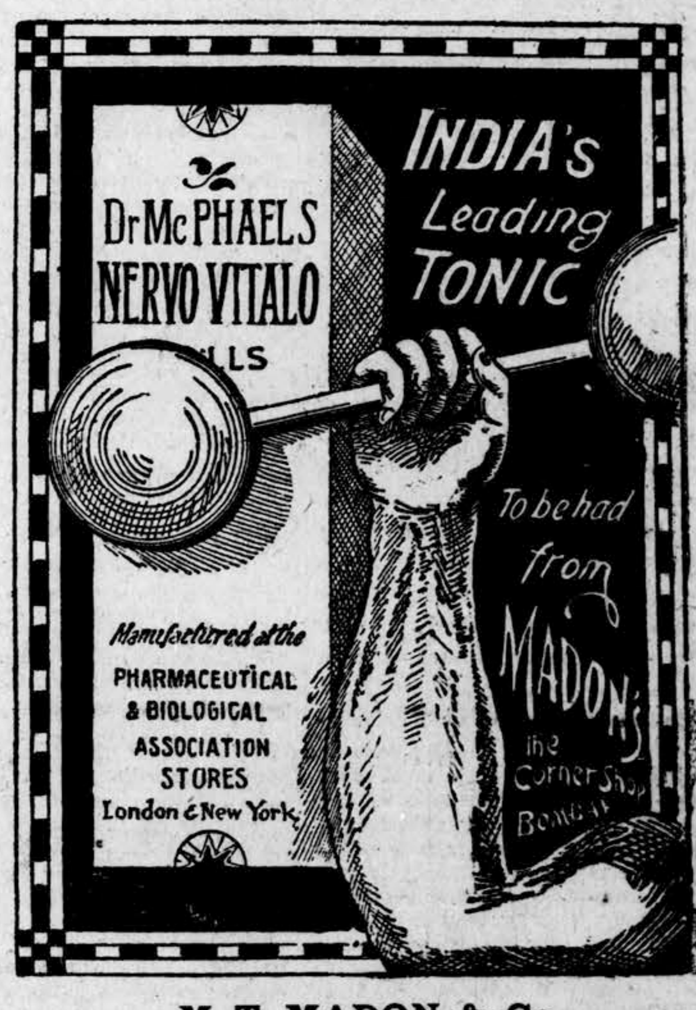

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PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

◆

PRESIDENCY V. HINDUS.

HINDUS WIN BY FIVE WICKETS.

GOVERNOR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

SECOND DAY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, August 29.

The first international cricket contest of the season, that between the Presidency Europeans and the Hindus resulted to-day in a confortable win for the latter by five wickets. Overnight, the Presidency had made 93, to which the Hindus had replied with a total of 123. The Europeans thus entered upon their second venture to-day with an adverse balance of 30 runs. Had the wicket continued to be in the same state as yesterday this deficit would have been considered a great drawback for the Presidency, but the pitch to-day was fast and in as perfect a condition as the most fastidious batsman could wish it to be. It was next to impossible to get any work on the ball and the Presidency entered upon their second innings with a light heart. Indeed the wicket was in such perfect condition that a score of atleast 300 was confidently expected of the Europeans and yet the unexpected happened as it often does, in this game known for its proverbial uncertainly and a strong batting combination like the Presidency succumbed for the second time for a paltry total on a wicket which ould have sent other batsman into raptures. Quite a galaxy of European cricketing talents of the Presidency were able to make only 131 and the Hindus hitting up the required number of runs won the match by the comfortable margin of five wickets.

HOW HINDUS WON.

This victory should put new life into Hindu cricket, as they had been losing these international contests for several years past, and they richly deserve their fine victory which would have been a bigger one still, but for the mistake made by them is not calling their batsmen back after they had hit up the required number of runs. This mistake of theirs cost them one wicket namely, that of Swami who got run out after the Hindus had already won the match. The Hindu victory was in the main due to the splendid efforts of Baloo, Sempre and Vithal. The first named who is a slow cricket bowler did not come off to-day but he bowled splendidly yesterday securing the very handsome analysis of 6 wickets for something less than 8 runs apiece. Sempre gave a fine exhibition of all-round cricket, contributing two fine innings of 35 and 45 (not out) and securing six of the Presidency wickets for 10 runs a piece. In fact, to-day's game might be called Sempre's game. In view of the perfect wicket, the Hindus took the field to-day with no slight misgivings but the Karachi man maintaining a splendid length throughout bowled with remarkable effect and completely beat the best of the Presidency batsmen. Vithal, the third of the trio to whom the Hindu victory was in the main due, contributed 30 by capital cricket. Playing with a confidence, he batted prettily and he gave a fine exhibition of varied strokes from his extensive repertoire..

FRIDAY'S FIGHT.

Returning to to-day's play, the less said the better about Presidency batting. Whatever circumstances cumstances there might have been for their batting collapse on Thursday, no excuse could at all be urged by way of extenuation for to-day's debacle. To-day's figures have a slightly, better look on paper than yesterday's, but as a matter of fact they represent a worse batting show than the latter. On Thursday they had the ill luck to bat on a rotten wicket. To-day, however, they went in to bat on a pitch, than which it is not easy to imagine any better being met with anywhere else. Sempre who was chiefly responsible for their downfall bowled remarkably well, always maintaining a grand length and very rarely, if at all, sending down a loose delivery, and the ball with which he sent back Salter would have beaten the most wary of batsmen. He broke in a little occasionally but it was mostly straight stuff with a lot of powder behind it. But even this would not wholly excuse the utter failure of the Presidency batting to-day. And the reason must be sought elsewhere. The fact is that the cheap and early dismissal twice of Major Greig took the life out of the Presidency innings as in the past. His early return to the pavilion has almost invariably heralded a Presidency collapse. Gould, Stileman and Haughton showed some plucky cricket, but the rest failed utterly. Their bowling effort today was also much poorer than yesterday's, their trundlers contenting themselves with bowling the whole overs of off-theory.

Their Excellencies arrived shortly after the start in the morning and watched the game throughout, except for an interval of an hour when they motored to Ganeshkhind for luncheon.

At the close of the match his Excellency went to the Hindu tent and congratulated the team on their victory.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

◆

PRESIDENCY—SECOND INNINGS.

The weather was glorious for the start in the second day's match between the Presidency and the Hindus, the Presidency entered upon their second venture at 11-35 a.m., with an adverse balance of 30 runs. Major Greig and Capt. Haughton facing the Hindu attack shared by Baloo from the Council -Hall end and Sempre from the pavilion end. The wicket was in perfect condition. Greig opened the Presidency account by nicely cutting Baloo to the eastern boundary and then getting a single in the same over Haughton replying with a single off Sempre. Haughton then raised the total to 10, by cutting the Karachi bowler in his next over for three. He next beautifully glanced the same trundler to leg for 4. The batsman then had a life, being missed in the slips by Gunpat off Sempre.

SEMPRE-DEADLY EFFECTIVE.

The Presidency then met with the worst disaster that could happen to them—a splendid-length ball from Sempre, which broke in from the off, scattering Greig's wickets when he had made only 8 (21-1-8). This was bad enough for the Presidency in all conscience. But worse was still to come, for they lost two other splendid bats for an addition of only 8 to the total. Salter of Indore, who had yesterday made top score for the Presidency, filled Greig's place and got only a couple and was then clean bowled by Sempre of another beautiful off-break (25-2-2). Captain Goddie too had a short existence at the wickets. He had made only 2 when he had the ill-luck to be bowled off his pads, the Karachi man again being the successful trundler (29-3-2). F. F. Stileman now stepped into the breach and Haughton signalled 30 by getting a single the total score being 30, as the result of 40 minutes' play. Stileman then beautifully placed Baloo to leg for four and a little later forty was telegraphed. Yet another disaster then befell the Presidency, Haughton, to a well-pitched delivery from Sempre. The outgoing batsman had contributed 22 by fine cricket which was faultless except for a chance which he gave while at 6 (46-4-22). E. C. Colbeck joined Stileman who nearly came to grief in attempting to snatch a run and narrowly escaped being run out. Joshi the local trundler was at this stage entrusted with the attack in place of Baloo at the Council hall end. A little later an appeal for l.-b.-w., was made by the wicket-keeper against Colbeck off Sempre which was disallowed. The half-century was then telegraphed on Stileman getting a 3 off Joshi. The pair carried the score to 65, when Colbeck was splendidly held at mid—off by Baloo off Joshi (65-5-2). F. H. Gould next partnered Stileman who hid Sempre for three. The Bombay man then attempted to pull Joshi to leg but the ball which broke in tremendously touched the bat and went into Gunpat's hands in the slips. The outgoing batsman had played the best innings on the Presidency side so far and his contribution of 27 was much more valuable than the figures would indicate coming as it did at a time when the Presidency wickets had been falling like nine pins before Sempre and Joshi (70-6-27).

BOWLERS' WICKET.

Captain Green-Armytage was the eighth representativee of the Presidency to go in. The new-comer by some hard hitting quickly raised the total to 80, but shortly after however in coming out of the crease to hit a tempting delivery from Joshi was smartly stumped by Divekar (84-7-9). Wilson now joined Gould and got a single off Joshi. The two batsmen made a number of pretty strokes. Wilson then sent Joshi to the boundary for four and a little later, ninety was signalled. Shortly after, however, Sempre broke through his defence with a well-pitched delivery (97--8-6). At luncheon at 1-30 p.m., the Presidency had made 97 for the loss of eight wickets.

Lady Willingdon accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt arrived shortly after the game had started, His Excellency the Governor coming a little later.

On the resumption after lunch at 2-15 p.m. Gould was joined by Dobbie. Both batsmen got a single each off Joshi and then Gould telegraphed the century by scoring another single off the same bowler. Dobbie greeted the century by a daring pull to leg for 4 off Sempre and then successfully scored two fours and one off the same man, thus securing eleven in an over. The telegraph boared showed 110. Maters looked like improving a little for the Presidency at this stage. Dobbie getting a single and Gould four in Joshi's next over and with 4 byes the total soon reached 120 but the Presidency hopes of a respectable total was quickly dashed to pieces by Baloo getting past Dobbie's defence was his very first delivery on his resuming the charge of bowling from Joshi at the Council-hall end. Dobbie played fine cricket and his partnership with Gould had added 27 for the ninth wicket (124-9-15). Captain Twiss who joined Gould was soon sent back, Sempre scattering his wickets with a fine delivery. The Presidency second innings thus terminated at 2-40 p.m. with the total at 131 (131-10-1.)

HINDU-SECOND INNINGS.

With 102 for a win the Hindus entered upon their second innings at 2-55 p.m., Divekar and Vithal being their first two representatives. Dobbie, bowling from the pavi'ion-end sent down a maiden over to Vithal the latter then opened his account by a magnificent drive to the boundary off Dobbie whom he also put to the leg for three in the same over. Ten was then telegraphed by Vithal scoring a single off Dobbie. Three runs later Haughton got past Divekar's defence with a beauty—a well-pitched delivery (13-1-0). Deodhar, the local batsman who partnered Vithal opened with a two off Haughton but his existence at the wicket was cut short by Haughton who had him caught in the slips by Wilson (19-2-2). Sempre of Karachi was now associated with Vithal, who driving Dobbie for a single telegraphed 20. The new—comer put Dobbie to leg and got four (owing to a piece of bad fielding by Gould) Enocuraged by his good luck, the Karachi man again put Dobbie to the leg boundary. Vithal replying with a lovely drive to the northern boundary off Haughton thus putting up 30 on the board. Gould retrieved his previous error by fine ground fielding which was appreciated by the spectators. At 35, Twiss relieved Haughton at the Council-hall end.

Vithal was playing a capital game his magnificent drives being vigorously applauded. The game now slowed down a bit Dobbie and Twiss persistently bowling with an off theory and the batsmen wisely deciding to let the ball alone. The result was that the next decade took a pretty long time in coming. Shortly after, however, things were considerably enlivened by Vithal and Sempre getting a four each off Dobbie and Twiss respectively and sending up the half century. Wilson at this stage relieved at the northern end and a curious thing happened shortly after. One of the new bowler's deliveries touched Sempre's bat and went into the wicket keepers hands but the latter spoiled his chance by being a bit too hasty and catching the ball before it had hit the wickets. 60 was signalled. Gouldie missed stumping Sempre off Greig who had lately taken over the charge of attrack from Dobbie. The score stood at the same figure when Wilson splendidly caught and bowled Vithal (60-3-30). The outgoing batsman had played brilliant cricket for his 30, his innings being without blemish. His chief hits were three fours and assisted by Sempre had brought up the total from 19 at the fall of the second wicket to 60 at the fall of the third. Raskar joined Sempre who welcomed his colleague with a four off Greig—there was yet another change in bowling, Twiss replacing Greig at the pavilion end 70 was then telegraphed. Bondaries now came faster than before. Raskar scored one off Twiss and Sempre two consecutive ones off Haughton who had relieved Wilson The telegraph board showed 80 quickly followed by 90. Raskar who had made 12 was then out lbw to Haughton. The last partnership had realised 30 runs (90-4-12). Swami joined Sempre and the two soon hit up the required number of runs to win the match. The game was however allowed to proceed with the result that Swami soon ran himself out and the Hindus lost this wicket for nothing (103-5-5). The Hindus thus won the match by 5 wickets.

Full scores and bowling figures are:—

PRESIDENCY XI.

1st Innings.

Capt. E. J. H. Haughton, c Joshi b Baloo	0
Major J. G. Greig, c Deodhar, b Baloo	15
M. G. Salter, b Joshi	29
Capt. P. D. Green Armytage, c Sempre, b Baloo	1
Capt. K. O. Goldie, c Sempre, b Baloo	18
F. F. Stileman, b Talpade	8
E. C. Colbeck st. Diveker b Baloo.	7
F. H. Gould, c Talpade, b Baloo...	4
C. H. Wilson, c Vithal, b Talpade.	4
G. S. Dobbie, not out	5
Capt. E. K. Twiss, c Deodhar, b Talpade	1
Extras	1
Total	93

2nd Innings.

Major J. G. Greig, b Sempre	8
Capt. Haughton, b Sempre	22
M. G. Salter, b Sempre	2
Capt. K. O. Goldie, b Sempre	2
F. F. Stileman, c Gunpat, b Joshi.	27
E. C. Colbeck, c Baloo, b Joshi ...	2
F. H. Gould, not out	27
Capt. Green Armytage, st., Divekar, b Joshi	9
C. H. Wilson, b Sempre	6
G. S. Dobbie, b Baloo	15
Capt. E. K. Twiss, b Sempre	1
Extras	10
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baloo	21	5	47	6
Sempre	8	3	13	0
Joshi	4	0	21	1
Talpade	9	1	11	3

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baloo	11	1	20	1
Sempre	23	3	64	6
Joshi	19	1	37	3

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

S. K. Diveker, c Goldie, b Twiss...	7
J. M. Raskar, c Haughton, b Dobbie	1
G. D. Pai, c Gould, b Dhobbie ...	1
P. Vithal, b Twiss	2
D. B. Deodher, c Wilson, b Twiss.	13
P. Gunpat, b Dobbie	12
L. H. Sempre, c Goldie, b Twiss.	35
P. Baloo, b Twiss	5
K. K. Swami, c Wilson, b Greig.	18
S. M. Joshi, c Wilson, b Twiss	14
W. B. Talpade, not out	1
Extras	15
Total	123

2nd Innings.

S. K. Divekar, b Haughton	0
P. Vithal, c and b Wilson	30
Deodher, c Wilson b Haughton ...	2
Sempre, not out	45
Rusker, l-b-w b Haughton	12
K. K. Swami, run out	5
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 5 wikcets) ...	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson	5	2	14	0
Dobbie	17	8	26	3
Haughton	9	3	19	0
Twiss	14	5	30	6
Greig	8	2	19	1

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dobbie	13	3	29	0
Haughton	8	3	30	3
Twiss	6	3	13	0
Wilson	7	3	12	0
Greig	5	10	1	0

PRESIDENCY v. PARSIS.

◆

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 29.

The following will represent the Presidency vs. the Parsis in the match to be played on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd September:—Col. Poore, Major Greig, Mr. Salter, Mr. Dobbie, Mr. Wilson, Capt. Haughton, Capt. Goldie, Capt. Twiss, Mr. McCall Mr. Raitkerr and Mr. Stileman.

We are given to understand that J. S. Warden has recovered and will take part in the above game on Monday at Poona.

Dr. Cantunwalla will act as umpire vice Mr. J. L. Billimoria.

POLO IN POONA.

◆

TOURNAMENT ENTRIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

The following are the entries for the above tournament:—

(1) 6th Inniskilling Dragoons from Muttra, (2) 14th King's Hussars from Mhow, (3) 26th Light Cavalry from Bangalore, (4) 32nd Lancers from Jubbulpore, (5) 23rd Q. V. C. Light Cavalry from Aurangabad, (6) the Poona Horse from Secunderabad (7) the Storks, Poona and (8) the Poona Gymkhana.

Several of the teams have already arrived and the remainder will arrive in Poona by the 31st instant. The dates fixed for the games are:—

4th and 5th September—(First Round),

7th September (Semifinals).

10th September (Final).

Colonel Hill and Officers of the 12th Pioneers have expressed their wish to be "At Home" on the opening day, the 4th September. Colonel Pike and officers, R. A. M. C. and Sir Richard Lamb K. C. I. E. are despensing hospitality on the 7th and 10th September respectively. The tournament will be played partly on the Poona (Queens Garden) ground and partly on the new Race Course ground.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

◆

ELABORATE PROGRAMME PUBLISHED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Olympic Games Committee publishes an elaborate programme for the preparation of athletes by various governing and sporting bodies. It enjoins necessity for arousing enthusiasm in schools and the co-operation of headmasters. It is arranging County Championships, and triangular English, Scottish and Irish contests and is assisting affiliated clubs with prizes. All contests will be at metric distances.

THE ST. LEGER.

◆

HORSES SCRATCHED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Day Comet and Hippeastrum have been scratched for the St. Leger.

LATEST BETTING.

15 to 8 against Louvois; 9 to 2 against Bachelor's Wedding, taken and offered; 7 to 1 against Aghdoe, offered after 8 to 1 had been taken.

POONA GYMKHANA.

◆

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

POONA, August 29.

(From our Correspondent.)

The following is the result of today's play:—Seddon and Hill beat Weldon and Meade, Robinson and Hayne beat Molony and Lucas.

POONA IN THE SEASON.

◆

A WEEK OF EXCITEMENT.

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME,

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

On Wednesday last week there was an entertainment at the Convent of Jesus and Mary in celebration of the golden jubilee of that institution. Their Excellencies were met on their arrival by the Bishop of Poona, the Reverend Mother Superior and Sir Richard Lamb. There was a large attendance. An address of welcome was read by Miss Fitzpatrick. The main item in the programme, consisted of a drama in seven scenes entitled Christians under Trajan, which was very well acted by the pupils and showed very careful training. There were also some musical items, which were much appreciated. Altogether it was a very successful performance. On Thursday Their Excellencies went to the concert at the Ladies Club got up by our energetic padrie's wife, Mrs. Arnould, in aid of the Panch Howds Mission. The Club was packed. As a criticism the programme was rather too long, and some of the songs a bit hackneyed. Mrs. Watson's sweet voice was heard to great advantage, and Mrs. Clifford Ray gave us a very good rendering of one of Maude Valerie White's songs. Mr. Cowen, who has sung at the Albert Hall was much to the fore as in addition to singing two solos he took part in three quarttes one of them his own composition. Mr. Wright sung "Take a pair of sparkling eyes" very nicely and amongst others who gave their services were Mrs. Gamha, Mrs. Davie and Mrs. Brayne, while Mr. Sutton played the violin. Altogether it was quite a musical treat.

GYMKHANA FANCY DRESS BALL.

On Monday we had the annual Fancy Dress Ball at the Gymkhana and a very cheery night, it was. Their Excellencies came in about the fourth dance. There were some mauve Pierrot and Pierrettes, the former mainly from the Government House Staff, who danced together in the Lancers and were very effective. The Pierrettes were Mrs. Meyer Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Davie, Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Kay and Mrs. Corbould-Warren. Other dresses I noticed were Mrs. Rieu as Weldon's Journal, Miss Roussal as Pharoah's daughter and Miss Berg as a Norwegian maid, while among the men were some old time uniforms, a Charles Surface, a cowboy, railway porter, etc., Supper was served in the Badminton Court about 1 and it was nearly four before the last guest departed. The band of the 117 Mahrattas supplied the music.

THE GOLF PRIZES.

On Tuesday Captain Whiteworth Jones was "At Home" on the Golf Links when their Excellencies presented the golf prizes. Mr. Pooley and Captain Cochran tied for the Governor's cup and the ties are to be played off later on. Lady Willingdon's cup was won by Mrs. Pooley from eleven competitors. Mr. Claude Hill's prize was won by Mr. Bain Sir Richard Lamb's by Mr. Napier, and General Aitken's by Major Robinson. In the Gymkhana handicap tennis tournament, Wyane beat Meade 2—1 in the final of the men's singles, while in the doubles Arthur and Cleyton beat Weldon and Meade 2—1. The open Tournament is now in progress. There are no outside entries this year excepting Captain Molony of the Dublin Fusiliers, who is up here on leave. He beat Lucas two sets love in the first round on Tuesday. There are eight entries for the men's singles six pairs for the doubles, six for the mixed doubles and four entries for the ladies' singles and doubles. Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Forbes Tullock will come near winning the latter.

THE HOUNDS.

On Thursday last week there was a good field out at Yerowda, and they were rewarded by a forty minute run and a hill in the open. The Raja of Akalkota supplied breakfast at the meet. There was another good field out on Sunday when the meet was at the 9th Milestone on the Bombay Road, but only about twenty turned out on Tuesday morning after the dance the night before. They had a good hunting run of nearly an hour but did not kill. The crops are getting very high now, and this often enables the lack to baffle hounds.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

The tote paid some very big dividents last Saturday—Rs. 879, over Wayward and Wild, Rs. 339, for Mercy and Rs. 145, for the Winner were among them, while several placed horses ran into three figures. For once Brown did not ride a winner. Rain was threatening all the afternoon, and it came down in sheets before the close. There was a great crowd of spectators including Their Excellencies.

POLO AND HORSE SHOW.

There are eight entries for the Open Polo Tournament which starts on September 4th on the new ground inside the Race Course. They are Dragoons, 14th Hussars, 26th Cavalry, 32nd Lancers, 33rd Cavalry, 34th Poona Horse Poona Gymkhana and the Storks. I hear the entries for the Horse Show which starts on the 17th are very good this year.

CRICKET.

The Presidency Match, two days racing, and dance at the Gymkhana, such are the prospects for next weeks which is evidently going to be a busy one, as in fact will the whole of September, while at the end of the week the I.C.S., week starts, the annual dinner being on Saturday. We hear five representatives in the Presidency team, the Hindus to-day, namely Greig Green-Armytage, Haughton, Gould and Goldie. The inclusion of the latter comes as a surprise and a very welcome one, as he has not turned out for the Gymkhana this year. Talking of cricket reminds me that the annual match, Mr. Framji Patel's team v. Government House took place this week. His Excellency, playing for Government House. This old establishment fixture dates back to Lord Harris' day. Mr. Patel is largely the pioneer of cricket among the Parsis.

THE POONA A.D.C.

The usual cafe chantant in aid of the Sassoon Hospital takes place next month while on Friday and Saturday Mr. Frost, the A.D.C.-Secretary is producing a "Pierrot Party" Concert Their Excellencies are expected to be present on the first night. It is hoped good houses will be obtained as upon this depends whether the A. D. C., can stage one or two plays before the close of the season, as their funds at present are decidedly low.

AMERICA CUP.

◆

CONDITIONS OF RACE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

The conditions for the America Cup have been announced. They do not differ materially from those of previous races.

The time limit is six hours instead of 5½. The races will start on September 10th, 1914, and continue on Thursdays Saturdays, and Tuesdays.

The first and third races will be of thirty miles to windward, the second will be round an equilateral triangle.

RANGOON RACES.

◆

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, August 29.

Mr. R. G. P. MacDonnell, C.I.E., has telegraphed accepting the office of stipendiary Steward of the Rangoon Races.

CLARE ROAD CONCERT

◆

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

A very large gathering of happy parents and friends of the Clare Road Convent gathered together last evening at Byculla. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay presided.

The proceedings commenced with a choice programme of music, which was well rendered by the students. An item which calls for special praise was that entitled "A Doll's Wedding" which gained the hearty applause of all present. His Grace in presenting the prizes to the successful students spoke a few words of advice and congratulated the winners and sympathised with the losers. The whole entertainment reflects great credit on the management of the Convent.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR BURMA.

◆

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, August 29.

The Secretary of State in sanctioning the scheme for a Pasteur Institute in Burma has also been pleased to sanction the proposal put forward by the Local Government that the balance of the grant of two lakhs originally given by the Government of India for the purpose of erecting a bacteriological institute at Maymyo, a part of which has already been devoted to the construction of a combined chemical and bacteriological laboratory at Rangoon, shall be devoted to the provision of a small bacteriological and serological laboratory in connection with the Pasteur Institute at Rangoon, and to the construction of quarters for the director. The total balance available out of the grant of two lakhs is about Rs. 91,000. A substantial balance will be available for the expenditure on the bacteriological and serological laboratory in connection with the Pasteur Institute.

BREACH ON N. W. RAILWAY LINE

◆

(Associated Press.)

SUKKUR, Aug. 29.

The District Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway wires:—The line being badly breached between Mithra and Bellpat stations at mile 33 transhipment of passengers and mails is still impossible.

FOOTBALL.

◆

G. I. P. RY. GRAHAM SHIELD.

Byculla (2), Manmad (0)

In connection with the Graham Challenge Shield for G. I. P. Railway Institutes, the Byculla and Manmad teams met yesterday. The play was very uneven, Byculla having all the best of exchanges and the margin was only 2—0. In the first half Eagle for the Byculla team scored from a penalty and in the second Ray from a really good shot. This was a semi-final.

The proceeds, Rs. 50, are to be given to the Indo-British Institute.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT,

◆

LESLIE CHALLENGE SPRINTING CUP.

The final of the Sprinting competition for the Challenge Cup, presented some four years ago by Mr. N. U. K. Leslie of the Government Telegraph, was run in the interval of yesterday's game. Both teams, the Durham Light Infantry and Loyal North Lancs, have had a great say in these contests, winning in turn during the previous two years.

Turley of the Lancs and Stead of the Durhams have proved to be very speedy, and were expected to have a great fight for it. Had Stead not got away poorly behind the other five, this would have been the case, but, as it was, he failed to catch all but his chief rival, who is also a strong finisher. Berryman was best away, but failed to keep it up and the fact that Kilgour passed him, and that Durham's men finished second and third, secured them a win by one point. The time was very good, but a fifth of a second slower than Turley did on the previous occasion.

Turley (L. N. Lancs.)	1
Stead (Durhams)	2
Rennard (Durhams)	3
Spencer (L. N. Lancs)	4
Kilgour (Durhams)	5
Berryman (L. N. Lancs)	6

Durhams 8 Pts., L. N. Lancs 7 Pts.

List of winners:—

1910—Bombay Athletic.
1911—Durham L. I.
1912—L. N. Lancs.
1913—Durham L. I.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

◆

FOREIGN.

Captain H. H. Thorburn I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, is granted privilege leave for ten weeks

ARMY.

Major General Anderson to be a Divisional Commander vice General Mahon.

Captain C. P. Woodward, Cantonment Magistrate's Deputy has two months' leave.

Lieutenant C. H. Harrison, 72nd Punjabis to be Captain.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Robertson, I.M.S., is promoted Colonel vice Col. Carruthers.

Lieut.-Col. Regbie, 8th Rajputs and Major Campbell, 9th Lancers retire from the service.

MARINE.

Commander Farewell has four months' extension of leave.

Sub-Lieutenant G. T. D. Wells is promoted Lieutenant.

HOME.

Mr. W. Booth-Gravely, C.S., officiates as Under Secretary, Home Department.

Captain A. W. Howlett, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

Lieut. Kenny, 18th Infantry, is to be employed in the Burma Military Police.

FINANCE.

Mr. A. O. Travers officiates as Assistant Accountant General, Bihar vice Mr. Ward on three months' leave.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Major Chandler, Military Accountant is granted privilege leave, for forty-two days.

Major Hudson, Military Accountant has three months' extension of leave.

REVENUE.

Mr. Duncan Macpherson is appointed a member of the Indian People's Famine Trust, vice Raja Bun Bihare Kapur.

Mr. Grieve, Assistant Conservator is temporarily posted to Bengal.

RAILWAY.

Mr. Goodall is promoted Store Keeper, class 2, grade 4, of the establishment.

EDUCATION.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India becomes Sanitary Commissioner, Delhi in addition to his own duties.

ANOTHER DERAILMENT ON G. I. P. RY.

◆

A goods bogie and an ordinary waggon of a goods train coming out of the Agarwada siding near Matunga station, G. I. P. Railway were derailed about ten o'clock last night, blocking the down line completely. The railway authorities adopted active measures immediately and all traffic was maintained from the Up line between Matunga and Sion stations. The line was cleared about three o'clock this morning. This derailment is the third of its kind on this line during this week.

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Stocks and shares sold and bought.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	..	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	..	24,77,000
31st July	..	52,35,000
31st December	..	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

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THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co
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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
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Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Per case.			
Shell Case Oil 150 deg. ...	5	8	0
Per two tins.			
Ancher Brand 125 deg. ...	4	8	0
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.	4	7	0
Ship Brand 125 deg. ...	4	5	0
Bull Brand 125 deg. ...	4	0	6
Swan Brand 125 deg. ...	3	12	6

Bulk prices of 125 deg. oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

BRITAIN'S BEST
Small Car
10/12 H. P. BELSIZE 4 Cyl
WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETCHBLE WIRE WHEELS
Rs. 4850
SOLE AGENTS
HILL SAWYER & Co.,
BOMBAY,
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183 B.

E. K. PUNCH:—is a delightfully palatable and exhilarating beverage. Made in the good old English way, from ingredients specially selected because of their high quality.

E. K. PUNCH:—makes no special claim to medicinal qualities, but because of its beneficial effects in cases of Colds, Influenza, and other Winter ills it is frequently recommended by medical authorities.

E. K. PUNCH:—is a stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with water, aerated water, or, if it is desired, with Whisky, Wine, or Beer.

A most refreshing thirst-quencher—a tonic—a digestive.

Procurable at all Stores, and from

Messrs. LEOPOLD & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER.

Also from SOLE AGENTS:

Messrs. D.C. Oomrigar & Co.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:-BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Rs. a
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-6
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co,

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.

"B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

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The requisite deposit has been placed with the Government of India.

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THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
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No excuse for the pale and anaemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—In London, 14th Aug., the wife of Capt. Gordon Anderson, I.A., of a son.

BINNY.—At Hindhead, Surrey, 14th Aug. the wife of Capt. A. J. M. Binny, 1st D. Y. O. Lancers, of a daughter.

CARTER.—Aug. 28, at 4, Queen's Road, Bombay the wife of Major R. Markham Carter, I.M.S., of a daughter.

SCROOPE.—At Hazaribagh, 13th Aug. the wife of H. W. Scroope, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PAYNTER—McCUTCHEON.—At Dharamsala, 12th Aug. Captain William Pattinson Paynter, Royal Field Artillery Jhansi, second son of J. de C. Paynter, Alnwick, to Emma Laurie, second daughter of the late James McCutcheon, M.D., of Leeds.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—At St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on 28th inst., Frank B. Brown Assistant, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

DOBBINGS.—At Ishapore 14th Aug. Matthem William Dobbings, late Indian Ordnance Dept., aged 28 years.

SILVA.—August, 28th at her daughter's residence, 55, Matharpakady, Isabella Mary, the dearly beloved mother of Mr. F. L. Silva and Mrs. M. C, Pinto.

MURRAY.—On 28th August, 1913, at Love Lane Byculla, Cecilia Vera, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Murray, Taxidermist, aged 3 years and 9 months Deeply regretted by her sorrowing parents.

COULSON.—On the 23rd August, at Poona, Ronald Desmond, the dearly loved baby son of Mrs. I. M. Coulson and grandson of Mrs. A. S. J. Rosario.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood, presentation of certificates by Dr. W. Nunan, Elphinstone High School, 5.

Cricket Match: Parsi Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana (return), Parsi Gymkhana Ground.

Sixth Extra Meeting at the Poona Race Course.

FOOTBALL.—Rovers' Tournament Final: Royal Scots v. Durhams at 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER. 1

Criminal Session, Bombay High Court, 10-30.

Cricket Match at Poona: Presidency Europeans. v. Parsis, Poona Gymkhana Ground.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2

Cricket Match at Poona: Presidency Europeans v. Parsis, Poona.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Ramzan id. Bank Holiday.

Cricket at Poona: Presidency Europeans v. Parsis, Poona.

Poona Races, First Meeting, First Day.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
August, 30 1913.

THE HEALING ART OF TO-DAY.

The ways in which two sides of a vital question can be approached is strikingly illustrated by the reports of the last great Medical Congress assembled in London. According to "The Times," which has nothing but high panegyric for it, it has been successful beyond all precedence, and that success has been universally recognised. The President was faultless in his dignity and urbanity and the General Secretary, though modestly in the background was not a less conspicuous success. The meeting, it seems, was great in every sense of the word, in numbers, which have never been equalled, in variety of subjects treated, which have started from the pre-historic man and not stopped short at the woman of to-day. It has been superb with reference to the quality of the discussions, and the tone of harmony which pervaded the proceedings. There was no haughty arrogance, no over-weening self confidence, no bad taste left behind by controversies touching differences of opinion, which have been evidently irreconcilable. There has been absence of acrimony, and in a special sense absence of that international *animus* which is often felt in the air and sometimes leads to an unpleasant explosion in spite of the supposed superiority of science to national boundaries. The most prominent figure at the assemblage of men of learning and dignity was Professor Ehrlich, who discoursed on Pathology, and had some most important light to throw on Salvarsan "the discovery of which is the most conspicuous achievement of the day." It represents the step forward taken by the science of medicine which seemed, not so long ago, to have lagged behind its sister of surgery. About a generation back when the last Congress was held in London, surgery was making astonishingly rapid strides, as against medicine which apparently had come to a standstill, and there was a disposition on the part of surgeons to be contemptuous towards the results of mere administration of drugs. That position has had to be altered. The advance of Parasitology, the further knowledge that we have gained on the ductless glands and on the subtle secrets of the blood, have enabled physicians scientifically and clinically to come up to their surgical companions. Another fruitful result of the Congress is the consequent rehabilitation of the medical profession in England and, therefore, in the British Empire. The striking demonstration of the high value of this vocation and the encouraging sense of professional unity have done much to bring the profession of medicine back to the position of respect to which it is inherently entitled. Among the positive achievements of the Congress is the treatment of vice of which exposition was given by Professor Ehrlich and the negative way in which the system of police control has been rejected. The effectiveness of police surveillance in particular circumstances may not be denied, but in large cities of modern times it can furnish but a false security. Eugenics, which has been lauded of late somewhat beyond its deserts has been in a manner put at its proper level by Professor Bateson. The only shortcomings at which "The Times" indirectly hints are the tardiness of progress with reference to researches into the preventive agencies and development of cancer and the increasing scourge of insanity. "What shall it profit us," asks the journal very pertinently "to diminish tuberculosis and syphilis if these other and still more dreadful afflictions increase as they are apparently doing?" The investigation of cancer is still obstinately barren of any results worth mentioning, though one curious discovery was announced at the Congress, namely the occurrence of disease resembling cancer in plants. This takes us back to Sir James Paget, who used to plead for comparative Pathology, and drew attention to the tumours of trees. Evidently we are on the eve of important discoveries linking the human constitution not only with the animal structure in general but with vegetable organism, which, as Professor Bose recently demonstrated is not devoid of a peculiar faculty of response to external action similar to human sensation. At the same time there is much danger to be guarded against in the errors that may arise from a too hasty analogous reasoning from the symptoms and incidence of disease in plant life, as they have so often arisen as a result of experiments on and observation of the lower animals.

As a contrast to the high praise of the performances of the Congress on the part of "The Times" the observations of "Truth" are as pertinent as they are conceived in a spirit of caustic humour. "After reading the speeches and the papers at the Medical Congress one gets the impression that the outlook for the medical profession is gloomy indeed. One deadly disease after another had been tackled and overthrown. Discovery follows discovery each more brilliant than the last, and fraught with greater benefit to mankind." "Truth" goes on to remark that doctors have been doing wonderful things, in every quarter of the globe within the last twelve months and it is clear that shortly the medical profession will have no more worlds to conquer. Everyone will have been cured, and there would be no more need for physicians. The curious thing about the whole affair is that every congress of medicoes is conducted on the same lines, and yet diseases have flourished, the number of doctors has continued to increase, and "the one thing that is perfectly certain, as each generation proclaims its new knowledge, is that the preceding generation knew nothing at all." There is as much truth as profundity in "Truth's" concluding remark: "In order to get at the real value of all the achievements that we heard about during the past week we must wait till the next international Congress is held in London."

THE IMPERIAL EXHIBITION.

It is somewhat unfortunate that two great expositions, which will not only be the leading features of the year 1915, but probably of the decade following, happen to have been fixed for the same year. The Empire is bound to regard the claims of the British Exhibition, and the interest which India may be expected to take in it will be proportionate to the position which it occupies among the most valued possessions of England. It turns out that the British reluctance to participate in the Panama Exhibition was after all not entirely owing to a weariness for such shows. We have received to-day further particulars of the coming Imperial Exhibition, which is promoted by a company styled the British Dominions Exhibition. It was incorporated last May and the object of the Expostion is to show the various products of the Empire and create a better market for them throughout the countries under British domination. As the Imperial Conference takes place in 1915 and as the Empire Trade Commission's report is expected to be out at the same time, it has been decided to hold the show in 1915. Support has been promised from all quarters of the Empire, and representatives of the Dominions as well as England have permitted their names to be coupled unofficially with the project. Lord Strathcona is the President and Sir Edward Grey is the Vice-President of the Exhibition, Mr. Charles John Stewart and Mr. Herbert being Treasurer and Assistant. The finance committee is to have Sir Arthur Birch for Chairman. The enterprise has enlisted the sympathy of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonel Seely and Mr. Churchill. Arrangements are about to be made for representatives of the undertaking to visit the various countries of the Empire to solicit their co-operation. It is natural that the British Imperial Exhibition should look to British support and it is not difficult to see which side the component parts of the Empire will lean to, when it comes to be a matter of performance between a purely British project and a commercial undertaking of a more or less rival nature on the part of the United States. It is, as we said, a regrettable coincidence, though competition should give a fillip to the huge show projected by Britain in the one case and that started in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal by America in the other. An additional reason for lending our support to the Imperial Exhibition, apart from the political aspect, is the circumstance that the British project "was the first in the field." When the organisers of the British show were approached by the San Francisco authorities, no secret was made of the fact of the confidently expected sympathy of the British public. The details published bring to notice a few more grounds on which the British organisers are entitled to national assistance. The year 1915 *inter alia* marks the commencement of a great epoch in British sovereignty. It is the centenary of the battle of Waterloo and synchronises with the twenty-first birthday of the Prince of Wales.

THE PERSIAN REFUGEE.

There was grave suspicion in Persian circles when we last heard of the slip given to his keepers by the high-born brigand in Persia. With reference to the action of the Russians, we had no hesitation in saying then that the troops sent to recapture the Sular-ud-Dawla, who was permitted to break his parole in a way not easy to understand outside of Persia, had better not take the trouble. The expedition was foredoomed to failure. To-day's telegrams inform us that the expected has occurred. It is not that the Russians have taken prisoner this destroyer of the last hope of Iran's independence. The message says that the brother of the deposed Shah has sought asylum in the Russian Consulate at Kermanshah! The sequal is not difficult to conjecture. No wonder that British policy, which is averse to any step endangering the integrity of Persia is a vacillating course of thoughtless drift from the point of view of St. Petersburg diplomats. Every occurrence that takes place in Persia is a confirmation of Mr. Shuster's indictment of a strangled nation. The statesman or publicist would do yoeman's service to Britain who could bring home the naked truth to the Moslems that England has no art or part in the clever manoeuvres of one of the members of the *entente*. It would seem as if it were a part of the preconcerted game to let loose on defenceless Persia the forces of lawlessness, to which a distracted populace must prefer an alien yoke of peace and security.

DAY BY DAY.

Lady Hardinge.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, attended by Lieut.-Col. Sir James Roberts visited the Walker Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Medical College for Women at Delhi.

A subscription list has been published which shows that out of the promised subscription of fifteen lakhs towards the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at Delhi already ten lakhs have been paid. The details of the scheme, however have not yet been worked out.

Public Meeting in Bombay.

The Bombay Presidency Association have convened a public meeting to be held in the hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute on Saturday the 6th proximo at 5-20 p.m. (B. T.), for the purpose of making a further representation to the Government of India on the question of separation of judicial and executive functions, and also on the recent developments affecting Indians in South Africa.

The Burdwan Flood.

The grim story of the recent floods in Bengal, particularly in the Burdwan district, which has ruined hundred villages and made thousands of people utterly distitute and homeless, has been told exhaustively in our telegrams, but the havoc caused by the disaster will, we think be better realised from the photographs published in our issue of yesterday and to-day. These photos bring home clearly the wholesale devastation brought about by the rising of the Damodar river. One picture to-day depicts a street scene in Burdwan and the mass of debris tells eloquently of fallen houses and ruined homes. Another shows the railway line washed away, while the third is the saddest of all, a whole village submerged, with only a group of huts on raised ground standing like an island in the midst of the canal water.

Scriptural Quotations in Politics.

Apropos of the incident in the House of Commons about the five Bathroom Conspirators which was related in this column a few days ago a Home paper recalls how often scriptural allusions have been turned to account by politicians humorously and otherwise. Almost the best instance of this is to be found in Bishop Atterbury's retort to a noble lord in the Upper House, by whom he had been compared with "the furious prophet Balaam, who was reproved by his own ass." Atterbury accepted the comparison, but professed himself at a loss as to the application of the latter part of the allusion, "for no one has reproved me except the noble lord." Mr. Chamberlain once spoke of the House of Lords as composed of those "who toil not, neither do they spin," only to be told that their lordships were gratified by the implied comparison with the "lilies of the field." Bright described the middle-class as "Issachar, a strong ass crouching down between two burdens." The "Cave of Adullam" was another of Bright's scriptural allusions. The importance of remembering the context in these cases was illustrated when Westbury, after his fall, greeted Bishop Wilberforce with "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" the context being, "Yea, I have found thee because thou hast sold thyself to work inquiry." Another unfortunate quotation was Macaulay's allusion to Baal, which helped to lose him his Edinburgh seat.

The Dacca Procession.

The Dacca Janmastami procession, to which reference is made in an Associated Press telegram to-day, dates back to 1,575, when Islam Khan Bahadur was Nawab of Dacca. The Nawab's Dewan was a Basik, which community still makes a point of observing the day, with great elect. Two quarters in Dacca, Islampur and Nawabpur, each have their own procession which lasts two days. The procession consists of elephants and led horses carrying the most gorgeous cloths of silver and gold. In addition some magnificent silver shrines are carried and some very ingeniously constructed mythological representations. The town is crowded annually for these processions and the main thoroughfares are impassable some three hours before the procession starts. The "king" of the procession on a big elephant with an Ambari howdah brings up the rear. Altogether the show is very imposing and is a striking relic of the Indian guild system of the Middle Ages.

Maud Allan's Bombay Season.

November 1st is the date arranged for the opening of the Indian tour of Maud Allan and her concert party, which will take place at the Royal Opera House, Bombay. The party will consist of Maud Allan, the famous classical dancer and some well-known musical artistes. The selection of the artistes is now in progress and only those possessing a big European reputation will be chosen. The programmes to be presented will be probably the most classical ever witnessed in India and the Far East. It has been rumoured that the price of seats is to be Rs. 20 downwards. Mr. Edie wishes to contradict these rumours and intimates that although it is impossible to present such an expensive organization as Maud Allan's—the salary list of which will be enormous—at the ordinary theatre prices, still such a prohibitive price as Rs. 20 per seat is quite out of the question. The matter of prices has to be settled equitably, as soon as the exact cost of the enterprise has been ascertained; such prices naturally will be in proportion to the seating capacity.

A Remarkable Meeting.

To estimate the numbers of a large crowd is one of the most difficult things in the world, and a certain amount of license is always allowed the enthusiastic reporter of a political meeting. This latitude, however, cannot be stretched too far. The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," describing the meeting at Portrush on Bank Holiday, over which Sir Edward Carson presided, described it as "one of the most remarkable in his campaign," and proceeded to justify the remark by the further statement that the chairman was "confronted by nearly a square mile of upturned faces." When people are anxious to hear speech-making, as the "Westminster Gazette" was prompt to point out, they usually stand fairly close together, and without any squeezing you can get quite a numerous audience in one square mile. Allowing a square yard for each person—a generous estimate—exactly 3,097,600 upturned faces could have been counted by the proud chariman of the Portrush meeting, assuming one square mile accommodated the crowd. And if that congested corner of co. Antrim was an Irish square mile it could have held over 5,000,000 Ulster patriots, or more than the whole population of Ireland, men, women, and children.

London Indian Association.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah were the principal guests of the "United Behar" Club on August 8, at a complimentary dinner at the Criterion Restaurant. Mr. H. N. Lall, M.A., presided, and among those present were Sir Krishna Gupta, Mr. J. M. Parikh, Mr. Bhugwandin Dube, Colonel and Mrs. Warliker, and Miss Chatterjee. The Chairman paid a high tribute to Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Jinnah for the interest they had shown in Indian students in this country. Their united efforts had brought into existence the London Indian Association, which, during the last three weeks, had enlisted upon its roll 160 members, including H. H. the Aga Khan, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, and the Right Hon. Ameer Ali. The "United Behar" Club would now be merged in the larger association representing all India.

Mortality Returns.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague and one death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Friday. Two of the plague attacks were reported from Fanaswadi and one from Khetwadi. There were no cases of cholera during the period under notice. The total mortality from all causes was 96, as compared with 80 of the corresponding period of last year and 82 of that of the year before. Eleven out of a total of 1,427 rats captured by the municipal rat-catchers were found to be plague infected.

DACCA JANMASTAMI PROCESSION.

LORD AND LADY CARMICHAEL PRESENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, August 29.

Lord and Lady Carmichael witnessed the Janmastami procession at Dacca which was a great success. The art of Dacca was exhibited and showed the highest taste and finish.

SUFFRAGETTES AND PREMIER.

MR. ASQUITH'S MIS-ADVENTURE.

DRAGGED ABOUT WHILE GOLFING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Mr. Asquith was golfing at Lossiemouth this afternoon, when he was attacked by two suffragettes who sprang out from a bunker, seized the Premier and dragged him about, knocking off his hat.

Miss Asquith rushed to her father's assistance and in a minute two detectives seized the women, dragging them away with some difficulty. The spectators hissed the suffragettes, shouting "Duck them in the sea."

The women were conveyed to the police station where they refused to give their names and addresses.

DANGEROUS DERELICT.

DRIFTING CALCUTTA-BOUND VESSEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Port Captain of Gibraltar reports that the steamer Clan Mackenzie, which went ashore near Cadiz last December while bound for Calcutta, has floated and is drifting westward, a derelict. She was reported, last night, as a danger to navigation.

KAISER IN GERMAN POLAND.

HOSTILE MOB AT POSEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Kaiser, who is touring in German Poland, has been received in the friendliest manner by the nobility, but the mob at Posen smashed the windows of some Polish houses which were decorated with flags, and hooted the nobility as they returned from the banquet at the Castle.

MANGE AMO G ARMY HORSES.

SEVERAL REGIMENTS AFFECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

In consequence of the outbreak of mange among Army horses, cavalry attending the manoeuvres will be seriously reduced. Several regiments are affected.

THE IMPERATOR.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

In spite of the fact that the water is thirty-five feet deep in the hold the officials are confident that the Imperator will sail in her regular turn on Saturday.

MADRAS POSTAL APPOINTMENT

INDIAN APPOINTED DEPUTY POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

Mr. P. A. Krishmacharlu, senior Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, has been appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras Circle. This is the second time that a postal officer from Madras has been chosen for this distinction.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH.

TAKES REFUGE IN RUSSIAN CONSULATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Aug. 29.

Salar-ed-Dowleh has taken refuge in the Russian Consulate at Kermanshah.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The death is announced of Mr. I. Hickory Wood, the librettist.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The death is announced of Mr. Leopold Hoffer, the chess expert.

MEXICAN CRISIS.

OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL.

MR. LIND INSTRUCTED TO RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The outlook regarding Mexico is now more hopeful. Mr. Lind has been instructed from Washington to return to Mexico City. It is believed that assurances have been received that Mexico will accept President Wilson's latest proposals.

Senor Gamboa is reported to have pointed out that the Constitution prohibits an *interim* President, himself succeeding to the Presidency.

AMERICAN EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS OF ARMS.

WASHIINGTON, Aug. 29.

The Treasury has telegraphed to Customs agents of the United States to lay an embargo upon all shipments of arms to Mexico regardless of consignees. A large shipment has been detained opposite the frontier town of

HUERTA WILLING "TO MEET Mr. LIND HALF WAY."

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

It is reported that President Huerta has expressed his willingness to meet Mr. Lind at least half way in his proposals, without absolutely yielding.

PATROL ON BORDER NOT TO BE INCREASED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

In view of improvement in the situation on the American border, the patrol will not be reinforced at present.

PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT REACHED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

President Wilson received a long despatch from Mr. Lind to-day. While absolute silence is maintained at White House, official circles believe that President Huerta's government and Mr. Lind have reached a preliminary agreement tending to peace.

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL'S GALLANTRY.

RISKS HIS LIFE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

The American Consul at Torreon highly praises Mr. Cummins, the British Vice-Consul at Gomez Palacio, who during the recent fighting on several occasions risked his life to assist Britishers and Americans and also harboured numbers of refugees, including thirty Chinese.

FRANCE AND BAGDAD RAILWAY.

PURCHASE OF OTTOMAN BANK'S INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

A telegram to the "Times" from Paris states negotiations for the purchase of the Ottoman Bank's actual interests in the Bagdad Railway, amounting to £1,400,000 sterling, and prospective interests estimated at five millions, are completed, the Bank receiving in exchange the German loan of £6,400,000 guaranteed upon the Constantinople customs.

The "Times" adds that other arrangements will doubtless be made with reference to the French capital privately invested in the Railway.

THE PALACE OF PEACE.

MR. CARNEGIE DECORATED BY QUEEN WILHELMINA.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 28.

The Palace of Peace was solemnly inaugurated to-day in the presence of the Queen Mother and the Prince Consort.

Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie were presented to Queen Wilhelmna who decorated Mr. Carnegie with the Grand Cross of Orange-Nassau.

The weather was brilliant and the streets were full of life and colour. On the arrival of the Royal personages the choir sang the old National Anthem.

MR. BRYAN'S LECTURING TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Bryan is preparing to start on a lecturing tour.

CHINESE REBELLION.

ULTIMATE EFFECT BENEFICIAL.

RIGHT OF REFUGE FOR REBELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HANKOW, Aug. 29.

Vice-President Liyuanhung, in an interview with Reuter's representative, considered that the ultimate effect of the rebellion would be beneficial, strengthening authority and increasing security of life and trade. He urged a prompt understanding with the Powers regarding the right of refuge for rebels on board foreign ships, declaring that Japan had recently decided that rebels were entitled to sanctuary on Japanese steamers on the Yangtse.

THE HOME STRIKES.

DEPUTATION TO FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Earl Beauchamp, at the Office of Works, this afternoon, received a deputation of strikers who demanded the dismissal of all non-unionist painters.

Earl Beauchamp in a reserved reply said this was a serious development involving the whole question of free labour now in London.

BUILDERS AND TRANSPORT WORKERS JOIN.

The Builders' and Transport Workers' Federations have joined the strike campaign. Meanwhile, individual employers continue to meet demands of the men in a most conciliatory spirit.

REASONABLE HOPE OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

London master decorators will meet the executive of the Trades Disputes Committee to-night to consider a further definite offer of the masters. This will be submitted to the men to-morrow, when there is a reasonable hope of a settlement.

DUBLIN STRIKE LEADERS ARRESTED.

"IF SIR. E. CARSON IS RIGHT, I AM RIGHT."

Three strike leaders have been arrested and committed for trial in Dublin on a charge of seditious libel and inciting to riot. It is alleged that one declared that "If Sir Edward Carson is right in telling the Ulstermen to form a provisional Government in Belfast, then I also am right in telling you to do likewise in Dublin."

RIVAL EXHIBITIONS.

BRITISH CLAIMS TO PUBLIC SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The British Imperial Exhibition claims British support in preference to the Panama Canal Exhibition at San Francisco to be held in the same year, because the Imperial Exhibition was first in the field. When it was approached by the San Francisco Exhibition officials it informed them that it confidently expected the support of the British public. Consequently it was decided to publish the full details of the Imperial Exhibition. It points out that the year 1915 is a great year for the Empire, being that in which the Prince of Wales celebrates his twenty-first birthday, the centenary of the battle of Waterloo takes place, etc.

CALSHOT FLYING STATION.

MR. CHURCHILL AND COL. SEELY IN A SEA PLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Winston Churchill visited the naval flying station at Calshot yesterday and went for a flight in a sea-plane on the Solent.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Colonel Seely also went for a flight in a waterplane. Both Col. Seely and Mr. Churchill helped to pull the waterplane out of the shed.

LONDON LETTER.

THE BALKAN PEACE.

SIR E. GREY'S SPEECH.

THE POWERS AND THE NEW TREATY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

You observe that I follow the customary practice and date this letter from London on Mail day. But in point of fact it is written, not on mail day, but on the eve thereof, and many miles away from the Imperial capital; so that your correspondent is dependent for his "stuff" upon the contents of newspapers a good many hours late. But what would you? A man, especially a hard-worked pressman, must get a brief holiday, and, being far away from the centre, must do the best he can for once with such help as he can get from the papers that find their way to a remote corner of the English Lake district. For the moment the summit of Skiddaw is hidden in clouds, and no lake of Rajputana or the Ghats is more exquisite in its placidity than the waters which lie below. This is the kind of scene the exiled Briton dreams of when, in the burning noons or steamy nights of the Indian plains, the vision comes to him of the exquisite English country he has left behind.

Public affairs, naturally enough, seem even more remote than London. There is, one gathers, peace in the Balkans; Sir Edward Grey has been making a speech on foreign affairs; Sun Yat Sen and his principal colleague in the Chinese Revolution have gone to Japan; Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader is dead; Sir John Hewett, undismayed by the effect of his statement on the Sitapur case, has been defending the system of executive appeals against acquittals; the doctors of all countries assembled in London have been discussing all manner of absorbing topics related to the public health; the Governor of New York has been accused of misappropriating public funds,—and altogether there is plenty going on in the world. It seems, almost, a pity that Skiddaw and the misty lake should be so far away from the sources of information.

PEACE IN THE BALKANS.

The Treaty of Bucharest is signed, and war is once more stopped in the Balkans. A reading of the statement of the various parties does not suggest that the peace is satisfactory and that it will bring with it the essentials of a permanent settlement. The people who have most cause to be pleased with the result of the second war are the Roumanians, who of course bore no part in the burden and trial of the first. Their satisfaction is expressed without disguise by the King of Roumania. It is his conviction, he declares, that the Treaty marks a lasting settlement and the opening of a new era for all Balkan States—an era in which they will all unite in common action and work freely for the development of their dominions. How familiar is such talk in the mouths of those, who having done little or nothing to deserve it, get what they want out of a general scramble! Roumania has got what she wanted; Bulgaria, after coming within sight of the object of her ambition, has been robbed of the spoils. And the Tsar Ferdinand, making no pretence of a future of concord and co-operation, speaks bluntly of felony and betrayal. Bulgaria, he declares, has been forced to sign the Treaty of Bucharest, and to furl her glorious standard "until better days"—a sentiment which does not encourage the hope of amity among the former allies. The Bulgarian Soldiers have been worsted, but Ferdinand bids them tell their children of their deeds, and so prepare them to complete one day the glorious work begun by their fathers. The question as to the attitude of the Powers has inevitably given rise to keen discussion. The treaty must come in some shape before the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, and the "Times," obviously reflecting the view of the British Foreign Office, says:—

> That is essential in order to legalize the new situation which it creates. But if Austria-Hungary is the only Power who seriously wishes for real and effective revision on a large scale, it does not seem likely that this operation will be undertaken. She may indeed refrain from pressing for it when she realizes its difficulties and dangers, and perceives that persistence in her demand would almost certainly give deep and lasting offence to her Rumanian neighbour. The attitude of this country may perhaps be defined by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the statement he is to make to-day. There cannot be much doubt as to what it is. Our policy throughout the crisis in the Near East has been mainly guided by the consideration that no British interests have been affected by the events which have occurred there of a nature which would compel us to interfere. That consideration will doubtless continue to direct our action. We shall support whatever course appears in our eyes to be best calculated to obtain the approbation of Europe. If the Concert as a whole favour revision we shall not raise objections; if, as seems more probable, they agree that it is more prudent to leave the Treaty of Bukarest in its main provisions undisturbed, we shall acquiesce in this judgment also. Our one interest, our one object, and our one desire, has been all along and still is the maintenance of harmony amongst the Powers.

SIR EDWARD GREY ON THE OUTLOOK.

The Foreign Secretary made his statement upon the European situation in the Commons on Tuesday. The House listened, as it always does to Sir Edward Grey, with the closest attention and apparently with general approval. The speech was in effect, a renewed plea for that shadowy entity, the Concert of the Great Powers. "We have," said the Foreign Secretary, "reached a stage at which the Concert of Europe is very firmly established," and he cited as illustrations of a satisfactory state of affairs the agreement arrived at with reference to Albania and the Aegean Island. An International Commission of control was to be established for Albania, with a *Gendarmerie* under officers selected from one of the small neutral Powers, the object being to set up eventually an autonomous State under a Prince chosen by the Powers. He pointed out that if the integrity of Asiatic Turkey was not to be menaced it was essential that none of the Aegean Islands should be used as a base for interference on the mainland, and that our interests in the Mediterranean demanded that none of them should be claimed and retained by one of the Great Powers. There had been agreement that the destiny of the islands, including those temporarily occupied by Italy, must be settled by the Powers, and that no Great Power was to retain any island for itself. It was a great thing that this principle had been laid down. Sir Edward Grey declined to apportion the blame among the States involved in the second war, and he said that the welfare of Turkey depended to a great extent upon her agreement with the Powers with respect to the future of Adrianople and Thrace. If, he said, those views were disregarded, the consequences to Turkey would sooner or later be disastrous. Sir Edward Grey received high compliments from Mr. Bonar Law, who said that in the recent transactions the Foreign Secretary had spoken for the whole British nation and not for his party alone. The compliments were indicative of the present agreement between parties on foreign affairs. Never before has it been so nearly impossible for an independent view to gain effective utterance in Parliament.

AUGUST BEBEL.

The late Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader of Germany, was a figure of European eminence. A man of humble origin, he had been prominent in Germany for close upon fifty years, and had, against the merciless hostility of Bismarck and his allies, built up the Social Democratic Party, the strongest Socialist organisation in the world. Curiously enough, although England has been the seed-plot of so many democratic ideas and institutions, we have never in this country produced a leader who has been to English Socialism or working-class politics what Bebel was to German Socialism or even what Jaures is to the French. Bebel has told the story of his own life in a book which will rank among the capital personal documents of the century. His half century of work was crowded with activity and adventure, and he conquered for himself a position of unchallenged authority in his party. His personal ascendancy was like nothing else of its kind in the world of Democratic politics. His supporters revered him to the point of idolatory, and it is certainly true that the party he had led would split up into fractions long ago had it not been held together by the force of his personality and unequalled generalship.

PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 29.

The Planter's Conference closed this afternoon with a ballot for office-bearers for 1913-14. The election resulted in Mr. E. L. Mahon of Coorg being returned as Chairman, Messrs. E. J. Hughes and J. L. Crawford as Vice-Chairmen and Mr. Fletcher Norton as Secretary.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

RECRUDESCENE OF CRIME.

NINE DACOITIES IN THREE DISTRICTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

There has been a recrudescence of serious dacoities in Bengal. No less than nine dacoities of a serious nature have been recently committed in three districts, two of these were attended with murder and one is said to be of a political nature.

A gang of twenty men raided the house of a Mahomedan artisan at Amragachia. The gang assaulted the inmates, ransacked the house, dug up the yard in quest of buried treasure, but had to make a hasty retreat with a small booty as the village people were mustering strong.

A second dacoity was committed in the house of a money lender named Abdul Khan at Abakhole village. The gang looted cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 4,000.

A couple of dacoities, one of which was attended with murder, are reported to have been committed in the Midnapore district. The more serious one was committed by a dozen local men, who are believed to have suffered from the recent floods, in the house of Jada Manna of Goledcba village. The dacoits armed with axes and lathies ransacked the house and a relation of the owner of the house offering resistance was hacked to death. The ruffians then cleared away with property valued at Rs. 200.

Several dacoities have been committed in the Burdwan district. In one instance a member of a gang received a quantity of nitric acid which was poured down his neck by the owner of the house.

UNAUTHORISED LOTTERY.

RANGOON TELEGRAPISTS CHARGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 29.

On an application of Mr. H. D. Lucas, District Superintendent of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government, the District Magistrate of Rangoon to-day issued summonses against A. G. Cooke, J. Shead, H. Henderson F. J. Snow and T. D'Silva, said to be members of the Indian Telegraph Association on a complaint preferred against them for keeping an office or a place for the purpose of drawing a lottery and with publishing a proposal to pay prizes as the result of the drawing of tickets in the lottery, under Section 294 of I. P. C., the lottery not being authorised by the Government.

The District Magistrate recorded Mr. Lucas's statement in connection with the complaint, and issued a search warrant for the premises occupied by the Indian Telegraph Association Club. This search warrant was executed without delay and Mr. Lucas seized certain properties of the club, consisting of Art Union sweep ticket books, containing a list of members of the club, barrels for drawing sweeps and other books and papers with reference to the Art Union Sweep. The case will be taken up on September 6th.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST ATTORNEY.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT SANCTIONS PROSECUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 29.

At the High Court this morning a special bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chaudhuri delivered judgment in the application made by the Public Prosecutor for sanction to prosecute Poresh Chunder Ghose, an Attorney of the Court, on charges of giving false evidence and using evidence knowing to be false in relation to a proceeding in that Court. The matter arose out of a suit instituted by a firm of which Poresh Chunder Ghose is a member to recover money alleged to have been advanced on a promissory note from one of their clients. Their Lordships accorded sanction for the prosecution of Poresh Chunder Ghose under Sections 193 and 196 Indian Penal Code.

LIBELLING AN EDITOR.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 29.

Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, proprietor of the "Burma Magnet" (Mandalay) has been fined Rs. 200 by the District Magistrate, Sagaing, on a charge of defaming H.J.D. Wilkinson, editor and proprietor of the "Upper Burma Gazette."

BULGARIA'S DILEMMA.

EITHER WAR OR AGREEMENT.

PLAYING A WAITING GAME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Hitherto no indication has been given regarding the Turkish proposals concerning Adrianople. In some quarters it is believed that the Powers do not intend actively to intervene on behalf of Bulgaria, which will therefore be faced with the alternative of herself declaring war on Turkey or of reaching an agreement with her. Bulgaria apparently relies on Turkey's inability to maintain 250,000 men in the field for an extended period, and is thus disposed to play a waiting game, but the Turks are convinced of their ability to hold the left bank of the Maritza.

NO POURPARLERS.

It is emphatically denied in Sofia that pourparlers are proceeding regarding Adrianople.

A CALCUTTA RIOT AVERTED.

STUDENTS AND MOSLEM TREACHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 29.

A serious riot was averted on Wednesday afternoon at the College Square Calcutta, by the timely arrival of an Indian Police Inspector. A Mahomedan convert named Abdul Rahim who was originally a high-caste Hindu delivered a speech on a religious subect in course of which he is alleged to have made some unfavourable remarks against the Hindu religion. Several students who were present on the spot were inflamed and were meditating an attack on the speaker and his Mahomedan supporters when the police officer interfered and quieted the students. The Mahomedan preacher, however, collected a band of Mahomedans from a mosque near by and was making for the scene again when the police officer prevented him from meeting the boys. The Mahomedan retired, but promised to meet the boys last evening again. He turned up again yesterday but was overawed by the presence of a strong police force which was posted at the sqare in view of a possible riot.

THE DIR TROUBLE.

LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS WITH CHITRAL SAFE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

News has been received which goes to confirm the frontier report that the Nawab of Dir was defeated by Miangul Jan but not completely routed. The Nawab has now retired on Painda Khel. The Dir trouble, which has been constantly taking place during several years past, will now take some time for a final settlement. It appears that the Nawab made a serious effort this time, and spent a considerable sum of money in getting up the lahkar, but his failure is evident. Mingul is a strong man and has created a larger following and his brother the Nawab will find it extremely difficult to arrest him from the Dir front which he has now been occupying for some time. The Dir trouble has not so far affected our line of communication with Chitral and is unlikely to affect the annual Chitral reliefs which begins in autumn.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 29.

Crop telegrams for the week ending August 23rd show that the recent rains benefited the crop in northern India. More rain is needed in Central India, Rajputana and the Central Provinces. The want of more rain is being felt in parts of Deccan.

In Madras the standing crop is fair to good. Assam and Bengal is slowly recovering from the flood damages. In Assam, the outturn of the autumn rice is the average and that of jute middling, while the prospects of the standing crop are not good in Western Bengal but are fair in Eastern Bengal. In Burma the price of rice is little above normal.

LONDON TRAFFIC.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

MEASURES TO DEAL WITH STREET DANGERS.

The principal suggestion of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Motor Traffic is that a new Traffic Board—as a branch of the Board of Trade—should be constituted. The Committee, which has sat under the chairmanship of Sir George Toulmin for many months, and has heard the evidence of hundreds of experts, issued its report on Thursday. Its proposals for dealing with the pressing traffic problem in London are as follows:

(1) That in all Metropolitan traffic matters Parliament should be advised by one department, which should combine the traffic duties of the Home Office, Local Government Board, and Board of Trade, including the confirming of by-laws.

(2) That a new traffic branch of the Board of Trade be set up to perform the above and other duties.

(3) That the veto of borough councils in regard to tramway schemes be replaced by a full hearing before the new Traffic Branch, which shall report to Parliament.

(4) That county councils in the Metropolitan area should have the widest possible by law-making powers, subject to confirmation by the new Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade.

(5) That all mechanical stage carriages and hackney carriages be brought under closer control; that routes, time-table, and number of stage carriages be subject to county council regulations confirmed by the new Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade, with a right to local authorities and other interested parties to be heard, such right to extend to any decision of a council relating to these matters, or the refusal or neglect of any council to take action when requested to do so; that the design of mechanical stage carriages be subject to the new Traffic Branch, *which should have independent expert advice.*

(6) That the licensing of stage carriages and hackney carriages be a *duty of county councils and county* borough councils, subject to a right *of appeal to the new Traffic Branch.*

(7) That special speed limits for motor-'buses and other heavy motor traffic be imposed where conditions are especially dangerous.

(8) That closer control of traffic be exercised by the police.

(9) That traffic points be fixed at a greater number of crossings.

(10) That more refuges be provided.

(11) That so soon as practicable means be taken to remove the congestion caused by dead ends of tramways, street markets, and roadway obstructions.

(12) That the measures already taken through the schools to warn children and parents as to street dangers should be continued and extended.

NEW TRAFFIC BOARD'S DUTIES.

The duties of the new Traffic Board are outlined as follows:

All schemes relating to London traffic presented to Parliament should be examined and reported upon by it, and no other Department should report to Parliament except through it. It should actively concern itself with the traffic problems of London, working through and in harmony with the various existing bodies responsible for the various areas.

It should hold conferences, if requested or by its own motion, with the representatives of various municipal authorities concerning the development of through traffic routes, and other matters in which common action or agreement is advisable.

It should have power to hold public inquiries in order that the interests of localities may be ascertained, and due weight given to them in consideration of all projected undertakings or new by-laws. It should have power to summon witnesses.

GROWTH OF TRAFFIC.

The Committtee have found that it is difficult, if not impossible, to consider the question of safely separately from the geenral traffic problem of London. The question of facility is linked with that of safety. Inadequacy of street accommodation produces congestion. Congestion varies in differing degrees, with gradations of danger according as there is cross traffic, vehicles of differing speeds, and larger or smaller proportions of pedestrians and police control. There were in 1912 5,767 electric trams and motor-'buses, and the smaller power vehicles included 8,000 motor-cabs. The position is thus more than reversed—in 1907, 3,700 power and 12,700 horse vehicles; in 1912, 13,800 power and 2,800 horse, and the disproportion is still increasing. A similar movement has begun in heavy commercial vehicles, where heavy motors are replacing horses. No fewer than 1,908,846,973 passengers were carried by the tramways, 'buses, local railways, and trunk railways from within a thirty-mile radius in 1911.

Since these figures were prepared at least another 100,000,000 has been added, so that the yearly journeys of passengers in Greater London are quite 2,000,000,000. The daily increase is not less than 250,000. The problem is month by month more intractable. At the same rate of growth the number by 1920 would exceed 3,000,000,000.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

The growth of street accidents in the Metropolitan area is strikingly setforth in the following table of fatalities:

1904	155	1909	306
1905	172	1910	388
1906	212	1911	427
1907	283	1912	537
1908	326		

The number of injured has doubled in the same period. The figures are:

1904	10,384	1909	16,536
1905	11,688	1910	17,560
1906	14,060	1911	18,749
1907	16,772	1912	20,166
1908	16,674		

The Committee were specially impressed by the returns showing the large number of children killed and injured in the streets. In 1911 there were 173 killed and 5,075 injured. Of the total number of accidents in the metropolis 34 per cent. of the fatalities occurred to children, and of these three-quarters are boys.

There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of accidents in which cyclists were involved. There were 2,249 in 1901, and 4,705 in 1911, an increase of 2,456.

It was stated by a police witness that "the natural inference seems to be that the cycle is an unfit vehicle for the crowded streets of London. This view is emphasised by the fact that during the year 1912 there were sixty-five cyclists killed by power-driven vehicles."

MOTOR-'BUS ACCIDENTS.

The Report goes on to deal with the accident record,' speed, routes, design, etc., of the tramcars, motor-'buses, taxi-cabs, and heavy motor vehicles. The Committee are of opinion that the record of the motor-'bus in the matter of accidents is most unsatisfactory. The total for motor-'buses in 1912 exceeds the total for every class of vehicle combined in 1905. The police returns of fatalities and accidents for the Metropolitan area attribute to the motor-'bus 41 deaths and 637 accidents in the first quarter of 1913, and 46 deaths and 845 accidents in the second quarter.

RACE OF SUPERMEN.

AN AMERICAN EXPERIMENT.

In order to produce a race of supermen *and superwomen, American* educational authorities are making experiments the novelty of which must *appeal even to a blase public, says the* New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Harvard, America's greatest University, is arranging for a kindergarten class so that the mental development of the child shall be under close observation at the University from start to finish. It is believed that close observation will enable methods to be formulated which will lighten the children's *labour and hasten their progress from* the kindergarten to the high school, and so to the *University.*

Now Bryn Mawr College, which is just as famous in the United States as Girton in England, proposes another development of the super-education programme. Bryn Mawr this autumn will establish an open-air model school for girls, which will give the students the first chance that has ever been offered by an educational institution in America for instruction tending to make girls physically perfect above everything else.

According to Miss M. Carey Thomas, Dean of the College, it will take eleven years to ascertain whether the plan is going to prove a success. They will take twenty young girls as nearly perfect physically as they can get, ranging between 10 and 12 years of age, and train them for seven years in elementary subjects and bring them up as women should be educated. The girls will be trained in the open all the time; they will have all kinds of physical exercises and outdoor life, and when they leave Bryn Mawr they will have not only perfect physical condition to aid them, but will have learned all the rudiments of English, Latin, French, and German, to solve algebraic problems, to draw, to model, to appreciate pictures, to interpret music by rhythmic movements, and to express musical impressions by dancing.

At the age of 17 they will be able to enter Bryn Mawr College and complete their classical education. The pupil in the open-air school who passes the best test after seven years' work will receive a £500 scholarship for her course at Bryn Mawr. She will receive free tuition and all her expenses for four years.

The school will be housed in seven separate one-storey class-rooms constructed of wood and glass, and there the pupils will live in winter, bundled in furs and warm clothing. These twenty girls will never breathe the air of a class-room, summer or winter, except where they are housed, and the sides of the rooms are so arranged, as to be let down in pleasant weather. In cold weather the girls are to be clothed in Esquimaux suits. Their hours in the class-room will be from nine till 3-30, and after that they will spend all their time in the air.

By means of open-air deep breathing, hygienic exercises daily, simple life, and rational diet, Bryn Mawr believes that the production of the American superwoman will be only a matter of a few years. The girls themselves seem delighted at the prospect, more especially since it was stated in a medical paper here lately that "starlight baths," that is, sleeping in the open, are the best things possible for the complexion.

THE WAR OF TWO SKULLS.

KEEN RIVALRY OVER THE PILTDOWN ANCIENT.

"CHIMPANZEE FACE" AND AN ANATOMIST'S SCORN.

Did man work before he could talk?

Had he a face like a chimpanzee?

Does civilisation date back a million and a half years?

Over these and other more or less exciting matters, says the "Daily News," a battle royal was fought on August 11 between a famous geologist and a no less famous anatomist. The conflict—one of words and ideas only—arose over what has now become known as the Piltdown Skull, or, in reality, fragments of bones found on Piltdown Common some months ago. The fragments have been carefully preserved, and two skulls have been made from deductions based on them, one by Dr. Smith Woodward, Keeper of Geology in the British Museum, and the other by Professor Keith, Conservator of the Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons.

HEARING BOTH SIDES.

Yesterday members of the International Medical Congress assembled first at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, to listen to a demonstration by Dr. Smith Woodward, in which he supported his much-discussed view that man originated in the Pleistocene period. Afterwards the party met in the Royal College of Surgeons to hear Dr. Keith's contentions in strong opposition to the views put forth by Dr. Smith Woodward.

Dr. Smith Woodward harped upon the similarities between the skull he had built up on the fragments and the skull of a young ape. Even in the teeth there were *great similarities,* and he argued from this that the *fragments represented the skull of a comparatively* modern man.

Matters were much more lively when the searchers for truth reached the College of Surgeons. Dr. Keith jumped *quickly into his subjects, and, holding* up the skull made by Dr. Smith Woodward, declared: "This is not a human face. Dr. Smith has put the face of a chimpanzee on to this skull. On the other hand, this skull I have made is that of a man—just as you and me. It has been said that the difference between these two skulls is simply a matter of opinion. The making of skulls is not a matter of *opinion, but a principle of the most* elementary fact."

Dr. Keith contended that the first Briton was not very greatly different from a modern man.

"COULDN'T HAVE BREATHED."

Once more seizing the skull made by Dr. Woodward, the Professor said, with infinite scorn: "If man had been born with a skull like this he could not breathe and he could not eat. He would have been choked. Whether he could talk or not is also a question. If a student had brought up a skull like this one, he would have been rejected for a couple of years."

This matter, he continued, involved questions of the most supreme importance. If Dr. Smith Woodward was right, everybody was wrong, and we should have to reconstruct all our ideas about the origin of man. And yet Dr. Smith Woodward said it did not matter!

"It matters 400 centimetres of brain," he declared, "and if you lose that, you have not much brain left to govern the world with. A man with a skull like that made by Dr. Woodward would have a diseased imagination, while I have shown you the skull of a man who would have a perfectly healthy and logical brain. This is no laughing matter. Dr. Woodward says it is only a question of a few thousand years between us. If I am right, we have to deal with a civilisation which is a million to a million and a half years old."

In the discussion that followed Dr. Elliott Smith said there was no doubt that the jaw was of remote age, and that it presented Simian features, but there was also no doubt that the skull and the brain were essentially human in character. He asserted that the brain must grow before a refinement of the features could take place. It had been said that it was absurd to suggest that there could be a human face and brain with an ape's jaw, but that assertion had not altogether been proved.

COULD HE SPEAK.

In winding-up the discussion Professor Thomson, who presided, said it had been asserted, among other things, that the owner of this Piltdown skull could not speak, but a search he had made of the principal museums in England was rewarded by his finding the skull of a bushman, and on examining the mandible he came to the undoubted conclusion that the bushman could articulate, and in this respect there was a marked similarity between the mandible of the bushman and that of the Piltdown skull.

And so the proceedings ended. It had been suggested that the experts would come to some conclusion after hearing the arguments pro and con, but each and all appeared to be glad to depart without being asked to pronounce a definite opinion.

THE PERFECT HOSTESS.

PRACTICAL HINTS BY A FREQUENT GUEST.

The greatest test of any woman's capabilities is to play hostess; and with Goodwood and Cowes over she begins to sit for the examination. It may be a very exacting ordeal; certainly if she win there is no tangible reward; but the joy of knowing she has successfully managed a house party should be healing balm to her tired spirit, writes Mr. Bernard Stacey, in the "Daily Mail."

With all our Higher Education, I never can think why somebody does not open classes for hostesses. I am sure they are needed, speaking generally. We have "cooking" classes, and hostessing is very like cooking—both depend so much on the "mixing." You must have suitable quantities of wisdom, folly, music, and conversation, just as you need the cold shoulder onions, kidney, and seasoning to make Household Pie.

SMILES FOR EVERYBODY.

The predominating quality a woman must have to play hostess successfully is tact, and small feet not to tread on other people's corns, especially when they are putting them under your mahogany, Appear delighted to greet each guest, make each one think that the success or failure of the few days absolutely depends on him or her, and you will have made a good beginning; and to those you do not know very intimately be especially nice. Your first words will make or mar the enjoyment of the stranger. "Ah, Mr. Vanderluis (for Heaven's sake get his name right), I'm so glad we meet at last, although I've heard so many nice things about you from Jack that I almost feel you're an old friend already." Mr. V. beams, stammers out some incoherent reply, but he is shown up to his room feeling welcomed and at home. And because you know some people very well, do not imagine it gives you the right to be rude to them, or neglectful. If their *friendship is old, and they have the* entire run of your house, to come and *go, just as they please, it is not very* good manners to stand staring at them, saying "Heavens?!" and nothing more because they happened to turn up unexpectedly. I have been through the experience, and it was not very pleasant, and it does not leave a *kindly remembrance even through the* mists of time. You need not stand in *the hall on* tenterhooks, nervously ignoring the other guests, because you *do not happen to catch immediate* sight of the "lion" of your party. If *he has not been a "lion" long, he will* need a cage very much bigger than you can possibly get into your big castle; but if he is a really big and great animal—in short, a fine fellow—he *will like it much better if you* give him the quiet and sincere welcome you gave to the nobodies.

In a visit of any duration I do not *think it wise to map out every minute* of your guests' time. Personally, I hate this. Let your house be well organised, but do not expose the machinery. What a ghastly woman it is who comes down to dinner on the first evening armed with a large engagement book and a well-pointed pencil.

UNCONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS.

"I've nearly fixed all your days up for you," she says gleefully; "but let me see now, to-morrow's Thursday, er—what are you doing on Friday afternoon, Mr. Reasonberg?"

Now there is no hope for a woman like that. She will fidget and worry her guests until the time comes when they are thankful to say "Good-bye."

"I always like to know what everybody's doing," she says by way of explanation. Why? She is not a schoolmistress, and she is not looking after imbeciles, so why must she plague her guests with book and pencil until she has reduced each amusement and pleasurable occupation to minutes and seconds? A hostess should leave her guests to entertain themselves; I do not mean neglect them. See that each one has his or her particular comforts, and leave the planning out of their mornings and afternoons to themselves.

I enjoy myself best in unconventional households, and the best are always a little Bohemian. Now Bohemianism need not be another word for bad behaviour.

"There is dancing, or a concert, or local people come in the evenings. I dare say you'll be able to look after yourselves during the day-time. There are horses and a motor-car for those why like, but I'm going to leave you all to forage for yourselves." This is the hostess who can set her friends at their ease and I am blissfully happy when staying in her house. Especially if she smokes. It always makes things more comfortable if you can wonder about and smoke anywhere. Oh! those houses with special rooms to smoke in! And oh! those unhealthy-minded people with a dingy attic right at the top of the house, so that the fumes shall not penetrate into the drawing room and make the curtain smell. All hail to the Ladies Smoking League! Thank goodness it has done away with the musty, narrow-minded "gentleman's parlour." Of course a good hostess will take a cigarette even if she is not a smoker herself; it makes the other women who do feel at ease.

TACT AS AN ASSET.

Have as many fads or you like, but do not parade them in front of your guests. I knew a good parson and his good lady, and she was very rabid on the drink question. They gave a luncheon party, to which I was invited.

"What will you take to drink?" asked the hostess when he had been seated a few minutes. "There's burgundy and some hock, or good wholesome water." Here she paused and sniffed. "We never take anything else."

She was quite an old friend of mine, and such a dear, good woman, but without one ounce of tact. (Good women frequently have none.) If she had had a dram of tact she would have filled her glass with the burgundy bought for the occasion, and nobody need have known that she had hardly touched it or what strong views she held on drink."

You cannot be too nic to the friends of your husband's bachelor days. "Now, I'm sure you're dying to talk over old times with Hesketh"—(don't drop the aitch)—"so you'll go into his den for a smoke. 'Im going to run away and make friends with your charming little wife." What a clever woman! The "making friends" may simply mean a discussion on the local dressmaker, but the husband's friend will cherish a warm feelng for this tactful woman.

The playing of practical jokes should be left to the dicsretion of the guests. You can take great care of your house without running after your guests with a damp towel, ready to wipe off the finger marks should they happen to touch the paint.

Try to cultivate a memory. Do not ask at every meal, "How many lumps, Mr. Slush?" when with a little thought you might easily remember it is one tea and two in coffee. It is not pleasant when one's little tastes are continually forgotten, as if it were too much trouble to remember.

We have all met the chronic invalid. You can imagine the effect of a hostess arriving at lunch "a little worse than yesterday."

Lastly, and chiefest of all, whatever happens do not fuss. If things go wrong, take it calmly. As the pork butcher's wife said to her daughter when the latter was dressing for court, "Hemily, my dear, now whatever the judge ses, never you mind. Remember you're a lady."

STORY OF SLAUGHTER IN JOHANNESBURG.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION BY A RESIDENT.

A prominent business man of Johannesburg, *writing to Mr. Joseph Fels,* gives a graphic description of the terrible happenings there during the recent conflict between the military and the civil population, says the "Daily News."

He tells how the police and soldiers rushed a peaceful meeting of strikers, blugeoning and batoning all and sundry. This, he says, infuriated the crowd, and during the night they got out of hand, burned some galvanised iron sheds at the railway station and the editorial offices of "The Star," broke a few windows, and looted two gun-shops, "a few white and coloured hooligans being chiefly responsible."

The correspondent insists, however, that "though there were miles of plate-glass-fronted shops to loot, very little damage was done, although at this time the crowd had complete control."

Then came the Saturday: "The strikers were angry and the authorities reckless."

At the Rand Club in the afternoon some members were jeering at the crowd, when about 25 of them "rushed" the building. The members did not put up a fight then, and the crowd broke the windows, but were promptly cleared out by the police and military.

At first the military displayed great restraint, and three times were preparing to move away, and were stoned by a small unruly section of the crowd. Then they began to shoot, and in 10 seconds the whole crowd had taken cover in doorways, etc., and were out of sight.

FOR 1½ HOUR.

Then 15 to 20 soldiers formed at the junction of two streets, facing four ways, and fired for 1½ hour intermittently. Everyone who attempted to cross the road was shot. Men were shot down who were merely trying to get away. Two children (one of 12, the other younger) were shot whilst standing on the sidewalk. One poor fellow, in a spirit of bravado, stepped into the road and dared them to shoot. He was dead before he had finished speaking.

The correspondent adds that an advocate of the Supreme Court told him that he watched three men shot as they were running away. A young man who was sauntering along with his hands in his pockets towards the line of fire was shouted to by the police to go back. He stopped, and when he saw his danger, turned and sauntered back again. When nearly out of danger, he stopped and looked at the soldiers and was shot dead.

A portion of the crowd who were peering round a corner at the soldiers bulged into the street, and the soldiers fired into the thick of them, killing one man and wounding three others.

QUIET AS CHILDREN.

It is insisted that there was no more danger in the watching crowd than in a "parcel of children," as the unruly element had gone. It was simply massacre for revenge. Sixteen were killed and 150 wounded were treated in hospital, besides scores who were treated by their own doctors.

The correspondent suggests that a judicial inquiry is necessary, and expresses the hope that "some really strong man" will probe the matter in the House of Commons.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR MUSCAT.

DEPARTURE OF 4,00 GRENADIERS FROM BOMBAY

The Karachi mail-boat Linga left Bombay yesterday morning, taking on board 400 officers and men of the 102nd Grenadiers, who came down to Bombay on Thursday, from Aurangabad.

These troops will be transhipped at Karachi for Muscat, where they will arrive at the end of next week. A further contingent of 400 officers and men of the same regiment, will leave Bombay next week for the same destination.

Authoritative information is not available as to the real reason for the despatch of these troop to Muscat, but it is believed that they are being sent to reinforce rather than to relieve the troops stationed there.

PUNJAB SANITARY CONFERENCE.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST EPIDEMICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

At the resumed sitting of the Punjab Sanitary Conference to-day, malaria, tuberculosis, plague and cholera, were taken up for discussion.

In the course of the discussion on quinine prophylaxis, Mr. Maynard C.S. said there was an impression among people that quinine had always some deleterious effect. The conference as a practical body should try to determine whether this apprehension was well founded or not.

He was supported by Mr. Shadilal.

The President observed that it was for the educated Indian to combat that prejudice and he would appeal to the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular press to educate the masses.

Colonel Browning-Smith, in the course of a speech, dwelt on the anti-malarial and similar societies and on his motion it was resolved that the creation of such societies could not be undertaken by Government. It was a work to be done by the leaders of the Indian Community.

Colonel Browning-Smith also insisted on the improvement of dwelling houses *which would mitigate the evil of the* spread of tuberculosis. The sufficiency *of the existing rules regarding the* prevention of cholera, disinfection of wells, etc., were also discussed and details of working settled.

The Council adjourned before lunch.

LORD AND LADY PENTLAND.

ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Lord and Lady Pentland arrived at Outram Ghat to-day at noon, on board the S. S. Manora. The usual salute was fired by the guns at the fort. Their Excellencies were met by Major Champain, Military Secretary to Lord Carmichael, Mr. Gourlay, Private Secretary, and the Port officials.

Lord and Lady Pentland then motored to Barrackpore where they will remain as the guests of the Governor and Lady Carmichael, prior to proceeding to Simla.

NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM AT RANCHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The deplorable condition of the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum has attracted the attention of the Governor of Bengal and in a letter to the European Defence Association, Mr. Donald Officiating Secretary to Government announces that it is admitted that the asylum is quite unsuitable and inadequate for its requirements. Little if anything can be done to remedy the defects at Bhowanipore but the construction of a new asylum is to be undertaken at Ranchi and the building of this institution will be expedited.

VANCOUVER STRIKE.

AREA GUARDED BY TROOPS.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 29.

The strike continues and seven hundred militia are remaining in the centres affected. 160 people have been arrested, the majority of whom have been committed to the Assizes.

Among the prisoners is Mr. John Place, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, who is accused of unlawful assembly and being in possession of stolen property, a revolver used by a rioter being found at his residence.

There has been no further rioting and possibly the majority of the troops will be withdrawn next week, though a permanent garrison will be stationed at Nanaimo.

MINES FLOODED.

The Western Field Company's mine at Nanaimo, and the Canadian Collieies Company's Mine at Extension have been flooded and will not be able to be worked for two years. They employed fifteen hundred men.

COFFIN COMBINE IN CANADA.

DOMINION'S IMITATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The lugubrious industry of coffin-manufacture is to be the latest field of activity for the trust-builder; and, largely owing to the safe shelter of a protective tariff, the "trust" is already almost as familiar a feature of the industrial life of Canada as it is of that of the United States, says the Montreal correspondent of the "Daily News."

By next September, it is announced, all the makers of *coffins throughout the* Dominion will be amalgamated in one *great concern, capitalised at £600,000.* The stock will be divided into £200,000 seven per cent. cumulative preference shares and £400,000 common. The usual plea is made: there is to be no increase in prices. "The main objects of the amalgamation," states an announcement issued here, "are to effect economy *in the purchase of raw* materials for the factories in large quanti*ties; to effect a saving in shipping costs* by supplying orders in different parts of the country through the factories nearest the place from which the orders come. All purchasing of raw materials *will* be done *through* the head office, and a great economy is expected when supplies are bought for *all* the factories instead of one."

Four important concerns still remain outside the amalgamation, but *it* is expected that they will have joined by September.

As an incentive to its efforts, the "trust," under the present tariff, will have substantial protection. The relatives of a Canadian, with an Imperial turn of mind, and desirous of importing a coffin from Great Britain have a tariff to face of 17½ per cent ad valorem. On coffins imported from countries with which Canada has reciprocal trade arrangements (the intermediate tariff) the rate is 22½ per cent.; where there are no such arrangements (the general tariff) the duty is 25 per cent. Canada's "scientific" tariff pursues the Canadian even after his death.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant.

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AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.

The "SPECIAL"

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17" Size, Keyless Lever.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

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Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates- **Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.**

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WILL OR NO WILL. ?

WILL HELD TO BE MECHANICALLY SIGNED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

GANGAPA HUNDEKAR ....Applicant.
vs.
GANGAPA MALESIDHAPA AND OTHERS
Opponents.

The facts of this case have been already reported in this paper. About seven lakhs of rupees worth of property was involved in this application, the applicant's share in it being one half of the property. The petition of the applicant was that his name should be substituted for the name of the late Virupaxapa, the testator. Upon this a question was framed by the High Court and sent to the Lower Court for determination. It was:—"Whether Virupax, whose legal representative is to be ascertained, left a will constituting the applicant universal legatee." The First Class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur, before whom this matter was sent found that Virupaxappa mechanically signed the will in dispute; but it was not proved that he knew and approved of its contents. He accordingly held that the will was not proved.

An appeal was made against this order to the High Court. The case lasted for four days.

Mr. Koyaji on behalf of the appellant continued his arguments yesterday. He said that in case of wills generally people did not care to publish the will. He did not say that the will was published. There was a heavy litigation going on at that time, and so his mind was engaged. As a matter of fact, he survived two months after the will was made. He did for a moment doubt the importance attached to the secrecy. The persons to whom the secret was disclosed were Ragvandrao and Ajrekar.

Heaton J.:—Why did he go to Gadag, that was the question.

NOT IN NORMAL HEALTH.

Mr. Koyaji:—The broad fact remained that he was not in the normal condition of health. It was not that he was not invited to the marriage ceremony because he could not go. From the record it would be found that he had travelled after the marriage. The facts were that he had been to Gadag.

Shah J.:—Why was Bhau Naik in the case, not examined? It was a matter of suspicion, because he took great interest in the matter. Why was the will allowed to remain in the Sub-Registrar's office for so many days?

"A PARTISAN."

Mr. Koyaji:—As regards Bhau Naik, he was feathering his nest. Every one knew that he was helpful, and so he was allowed to meddle in the matter. If the Court did not believe the Sub-Registrar's and the Vakil's evidence, it was certain that evidence of a man like Bhau Naik would not be believed. If the man was not called the will was bad. He was not a stranger but a partisan. As regards the will remaining in the Sub-Registrar's office, he could not give any explanation. The receipt was in the name of the testator, so his client could not get the will.

Shah J.:—He wanted to know why the testator did not take away his will.

Mr. Koyaji:—He was in Bijapur, and so he had no time to take the will.

Shah J.:—Did you think he would have allowed the document to remain in the Sub-Registrar's office, if he was in the normal state of his health?

Mr. Koyaji:—In ordinary circumstances he would not. But it was safe there. The explanation which the record supplied was that the compromise matter was going on and therefore he did not take away the will. The compromise was not finished, when he committed suicide. Within two or three days after the marriage he was taken to Bijapur. What could be the object of such a statement?

OBJECT CLEAR AS DAYLIGHT.

Heaton J.:—The object in his mind was as clear as day light.

Mr. Koyaji:—After the will and the post card and the Miraj story, the testator lived one month near Irappa. Insanity was introduced to create difficulties. The difficulty was created by the fact that the person who wrote the post card, and the person to whom it was addressed were kept out of the witness box. Before their Lordships rejected the will, their Lordships would take into consideration all the circumstances.

ALLEGATIONS.

The opponents said that every one of their allegations failed. He had the evidence of Kori to support his allegations. With regard to the education of the testator, it would be found that he had not studied more than the second standard. The stamp paper was purchased on the 8th of February 1911 by Kori, a year before the will was written. It was not an old stamp paper. He had now nothing further to add, because the record was gone through *ad nauseam*. He would very willingly reply any question that their Lordships would be pleased to ask. Mr. Setlur pointed out that he did not impute any corruption to the conspirators, but they were not open-minded on that point. he had discharged his onus. The man was not illiterate. He thought that the Sub-Registrar would be believed. If he was not believed, all other witnesses would not be believed. Allegations were made against pleaders. On those reasons he submitted that his client should be allowed to appear on the record.

Their Lordships confirmed the order passed by the Subordinate Judge viz, that Virupaxappa mechanically signed the will in dispute, and that it was not proved that he knew and approved of its contents.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Jayker with Mr. Kelker appeared for the first opponent.

Mr. Setlur with Mr. Maulgamker appeared for the second opponent.

ORIGINAL SIDE

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

DISPUTE OVER LAND.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ESMAILJI MULLA VALLIBHOY.
VS.
ESMAIL MOOSAJI AND ORS.

The Plaintiff says that for some years prior to 1907, he carried on business in partnership with Esmail Moosaji, 1st defendant Lookmanji Dossaji, the 2nd defendant Alibhoy Dossaji and Adamji Hakimji. The name of the firm was Essaji Allibhoy and Co The firm owned considerable immoveable property including a plot of land at Elphinstone Road, which stood in the name of Lookmanji Dosaji's father. Lookmanji, the Plaintiff says, fraudulently transferred this plot to his wife's name, in 1906. In consequence of disputes which arose between the Plaintiff and the other partners in 1904, the other partners agreed to indemnify the Plaintiff against any loss that may be suffered by reason of the Hundi and other transactions of their firm with the firm of Essaji Tajbhoy and Co. In 1907, Adamji Hakimji died. The firm of Essaji Allibhoy and Co., had a share in certain business carried on by another firm called Vallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., and in 1909, the firm of Essaji Allibhoy were creditors of the firm of Vallibhoy Kaderbhoy to the extent of Rs. 87,252-0-9. In October, 1909, the partners in Essaji Allibhoy agreed in writing to wind up their firm. The writing provided that the firm of Vallibhoy were to carry out the winding up, that Rs. 70,000 out of the Rs. 87252-0-9 due from the firm of Vallibhoy were to he credited to the Plaintiff in Valibhoy's books, this being the amount estimated to be due to the Plaintiff from the firm of Esaji and that the balance of Rs. 17,252-0-9 should be utilized in payment of the debts of Essaji Allibhoy. At the date of the agreement the property of Essaji Allibhoy and Co., was worth about Rs. 3,65,372-12-0 Allibhoy Dosaji died soon after the agreement Since October, 1909, the 1st defendant, has in breach of the winding up agreement retained possession of certain property of the firm worth about Rs. 8,747, and has not allowed the same to be realized. The 2nd defendant remained in possession of the bulk of the property of the firm. He realized only a small part of the property worth about Rs. 78,631 and paid the proceeds thereof to Valibhoy's firm but he retained property to the value of Rs. 2,44,000. As a consequence the firm of Valibhoy, who had discharged liabilities of Essaji's firm to the extent of Rs. 1,75,125 in the course of the winding up and had only received from Essaji's firm Rs. 17,252 and Rs. 78,631 abovementioned, became creditors of Essaji's firm for a large amount. The Plaintiff has repeatedly called upon the 1st and 2nd defendants to carry out the agreements of October, 1909, but the defendants have failed to do that. The 2nd defendant died after the filing of suit and his heirs have been brought on record. The Plaintiff prays for a declaration that the agreement of October, 1909, is valid and binding and that the Elphinstone Road plot is the property of the firm. The Plaintiff also prays that the 1st defendant may be ordered to account for the dealings of the 1st and 2nd defendants with the firm's property and to make good losses, if any, occasioned by such dealings and, further, that accounts of the firm may be taken on the footing of the agreement of October, 1909.

DEFENDANT'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The 1st defendant in his written statement denies that he agreed to indemnify the Plaintiff against loss arising from Hundi or other transactions with Essaji Tajbhai and Co., He denies that he took possession of any property of the firm and retained it. He says that he has never been in possession of any property or any books of account or documents of the firm nor has he, in any way, dealt with any properties of the firm. This defendant says that he has always been ready and willing to carry out the terms of the agreement of October, 1909.; but other parties have failed to carry out the same. in the written statement put in the 2nd defendant before his death denies that the Elphinstone Road property was fraudulently got transferred to his wife's name by him. In 1906, the 1st defendant informed the 2nd defendant that there was an offer for the purchase of the said land at Rs. 1-4-0 per square yard and suggested that rather than the firm should sell it to an outsider, the 2nd defendant should buy it up at the rate offered. This the 2nd defendant agreed to and the land was purchased by him on his wife' sbehalf and the transaction was well known to all the members of the firm of Essaji Allibhoy and Co. The defendant denies that it was agreed to indemnify the Plaintiff against loss arising from transactions with Essaji Tajbhoy and Co., This defendant says that the agreements made in October 1909, are not binding upon him being made without any consideration and having been obtained from this defendant by the Plaintiff and the 1st defendant acting in collusion and under circumstances amounting to misrepresentation and coercion. This defendant does not know the values of the property at the date of the agreement but says that the 1st defendant has misappropriated large sums of money belonging to the firm. He denies that he has retained property of the firm of the value of Rs. 2,44,000/- and says that particulars of the properties of the firm in the plaint are exaggerated. This defendant is not aware that the firm of Vallibhoy have discharged liabilities of Essaji Allibhoy to the extent of Rs. 1,75,125 or that the said firm now are creditors of Essaji's firm for a large amount. He says that the account of the firm ought to be taken on the basis of the agreements of October 1909, being not binding.

The other defendants submit themselves to the orders of the Court.

Mr. Jafferbhoy with the Advocate-General and Mr. Peerbhoy appeared for the Plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Desai appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. Davar with Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Gupte appeared for defendants 2a to 11.

Mr. Dhurandhar with Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for defendants 20, 22, and 23.

Mr. Munshi appeared for defendants 19 and 21.

Evidence in the Suit was being recorded when the Court rose for the day.

Attorneys for the Plaintiff: Payne and Co.

Attorneys fo rthe Defendants: Jehangir and Seerai, Surajmal and Co. Motichand and Devidas, Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas.

SHROFF'S CLAIM ON COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

HARNANDRAI FULCHAND, A FIRM.
VS.
CHAJOORAM & SONS, A FIRM CARRING ON BUSINESS AT KARNAL IN THE PUNJAB.

The Plaintiffs in this suit seek to recover from the Defendants Rs. 12,247-3-0 and interest at 6 per cent. per annum, being the amount due to them at the foot of the account in respect of the Plaintiffs having acted as shroffs, commission agents and pucca adatyas of the Defendants since since October, 1910. The Plaintiffs sold cotton consigned to them by the Defendants under the "pucci adat" system and paid and received moneys on account of the Defendants. The Plaintiffs from time to time made up accounts of the said, dealings with the Defendants' Deputy and forwarded to the Defendants a copy of the ledger account, showing a balance of Rs 11,718 as due to the Plaintiffs up to Samavat 1968. The Plaintiffs submit that the Defendants are not entitled to dispute the said accounts.

DEFENDANT'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

In the written statement, Chajjuram, one of the defendants, states that he is the sole owner of the firm of Chajjuram and Sons and that the suit is improperly brought against the firm. He denies that the Plaintiffs acted as "pucca adatyas" of the Defendants; they were only this commission agents. The Defendant had dealings with the Plaintiffs prior to October, 1910, but no accounts were settled or adjusted since October 1909. The alleged Deputy Hunsraj had no authority to make up accounts with the Plaintiffs. He was sent only to watch the weighing of goods at the jetha. The Defendant counterclaims that an account may be taken of the Plaintiffs' dealings with the Defendant as his agents since October, 1909.

The Defendant in the year 1909-1910 instructed the Plaintiffs to sell cotton on forward delivery contracts on his behalf and forwarded in that season 2,988 bales of cotton to the Plaintiffs in order to meet such contracts. The Plaintiffs alleged that they had entered into contracts for forward delivery to the extent of 20,000 bales. They also alleged that, except as to 300 bales, they had sold as ready goods the rest of the cotton sent by the Defendant, as it was not of sufficiently good quality to answer the forward contracts. Further, no contracts whatever, have been produced to the Defendant.

LARGE SECRET PROFITS.

The Defendant believes that if the contracts are produced, it will be found that the Plaintiffs have been making large secret profits, which he counterclaims. If the whole dealings as agents is taken it will be found, the Defendant says, that the Plaintiffs are indebted to the Defendant He therefore, asks for complete discovery and inspection of the Plaintiff's accounts of the contracts, entered into by them on the Defendant's behalf.

The Advocate-General, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Moos appeared for the Plaintiffs:

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Desai appeared for the Defendant.

Mr. Moos was opening the case when the Court rose.

Solicitors for the Plaintiffs:—
Malvi, Hiralal, Modi and Ranchhoddas:

Solicitors for the Defendant Payne and Co.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

ARBITRATION MATTER.

LOWER COURT'S ORDER VARIED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

NOORMAHAMED HAJI ESMAIL.
......Appellant and 7th Defendant.
v.
GOOLAM MAHOMED HAJI ESMAIL
.........Respondent and Plaintiff.

An appeal from the order of Davar J. of 18th February, 1913.

The principal facts of the case are as follows:—In 1899 Goolam Mahomed Haji Esmail (Plaintiff) filed a suit against his two uncles and his brother, the 7th defendant (Noormahomed).

As soon after, the two uncles died, their executors were brought on the record. These executors were defendants 1 to 6 in the suit. The plaintiff's prayer was that (1) the said executors of his two uncles (viz. defendants 1 to 6) should be ordered to give account of all the assets of his father Haji Esmail, which had passed into the hands of the executors through the death of his uncles, (2) that the said executors should be ordered to account for all accretions and accumulations to the assets and should be directed to pay to the parties entitled, the respective portions due to them; (3) it must be declared also that the proceedings in suits No. 334 of 1883 and 349 of 1884 were not binding on the plaintiff, and lastly (4) that the firm of Haji Ahmed, Haji Hassum and Haji Abdulla might be dissolved and accounts taken, etc., etc. After the suit was heard for some days by Davar J. in 1907, it was referred by consent to the arbitration of Mr. P. J. Padshah and Mr. R. M. Patel. An order of reference was made on 29th July 1907. Owing to the death of the two arbitrators mentioned above and to the fact that the award was not made before their death, Mr. F. A. Talyarkhan was appointed arbitrator. On 12th November 1912, an award was made by Mr. Talyarkhan; but he expressed doubts regarding his power to inquire into the claims made by the plaintiff against the 7th defendant (his brother), under the said order of reference of 29th July 1907. He, therefore, left the question of the said claims, and the question of costs of two meetings held in order to consider those claims, to be determined by the court.

A DECREE IN TERMS OF AWARD.

On 14th January, 1913 a decree in terms of the said award was passed and the suit was ordered to be placed on board for the consideration of the question of claims made by the plaintiff against the 7th defendant, about which doubts had arisen in the mind of Mr. Talyarkhan, the arbitrator. After hearing the question and considering it, Davar J. held that the arbitrator was in error by having any doubt in his mind because the disputes between the plaintiff and the 7th defendant were specifically referred to the arbitrator by the order of reference. Davar J., therefore remitted the said suit to the arbitrator for determining the question of dispute between the plaintiff and the 7th defendant, set forth in schedule A to the decree. From this order of Davar J. the present appeal was preferred by the 7th defendant Noor Mahomed Haji Esmail. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the appellant. Mr. Desai and Mr. Jardine appeared for the respondent.

COURT'S ORDER.

In the course of their order after reciting the facts of the case, His Lordship the Chief Justice said that the question before the court was whether the statement of the plaintiff's claim before the arbitrator with regard to the Umerkhary Chawl with interest thereon and relating to the plaintiff's half share in the sum of Rs. 6,476 and Government Paper of the value of Rs. 10,000, were questions in dispute between the plaintiff and the 7th defendant arising in this suit *inter se*. It appeared to them that the questions referring to the Umerkhary Chawl must be treated as questions arising in this between the parties *inter se*. Their Lordships held that the learned Judge was right in holding that the question was within the reference. The other two questions, however, related to moneys which were admittedly paid by the uncles to the plaintiff the 7th defendant before the institution of the suit. These moneys were not paid out of the partnership assets. But Their Lordships were unable to see that that dispute can reasonably be said to be the dispute arising in this suit between the plaintiff and the 7th defendant. Therefore, the learned Judge was in error in remitting these two questions to the arbitrator. Their Lordships, therefore, varied the order by eliminating from the remission to the arbitrator the two questions of Rs. 6,476 and Rs. 10,000 worth of Government Paper. As each party had not succeeded in appeal, each party had to bear his own costs throughout.

Solicitors for appellant:—Payne and Company.

Solicitors for respondent:—Crawford Brown and Company.

FORT FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

Last Thursday the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas paid a visit to this school. He was cordially received by Mr. Liladhar Roy Sampat, the founder of the institution. Mr. Lalubhai then visited each class and showed his entire satisfaction with the progress the students had made in English conversation by means of the direct method.

SUIT FOR MONEY SENT.

CLAIM AGAINST PLEADER.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

YACOOB SAYANI v. ABDUL LATIF HAJI SOOMAR.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman.

The plaintiff, who was the respondent in the appeal, alleged in his plaint that the defendant, who was a pleader and an articled clerk with Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, had induced the plaintiff in December 1908, to lend Rs. 2,000 to one Abdul Rehman Kumroodin, on the security of Abdul Rehman's right, title and interest in two immoveable properties at Nishampada. The loan was made by the plaintiff on the defendant's representation that the said properties as well as Abdul Rehman's right, title, and interest therein were unincumbered. The mortgage-deed was prepared and attested by the defendant. It subsequently transpired that the said properties had been mortgaged in 1903 to secure a sum of Rs. 4,650 and there was also a further charge on the properties for a sum of Rs. 1,900. It was also discovered that Abdul Rehman's right, title and interest in the properties was mortgaged in 1907 to secure a sum of Rs. 2,625. The properties were sold in enforcement of these mortgages and out of the sale proceeds nothing had been left to meet the plaintiff's claim on Abdul Rehman. Plaintiff alleged that the defendant being aware of the incumbrances had designly suppressed the facts from the plaintiff. The plaintiff therefore submitted that defendant was liable to make good the loss to him and he sued to recover a sum of Rs. 3,046-5-1, from the defendant with costs.

The defendant denied that he was at the time of the transactions in suit either a pleader or an articled clerk. He denied having made any representations to the plaintiff or having prepared the mortgaged deed. He said he never was consulted by the plaintiff in connection with these transactions and that his share in these transactions was limited to having been asked by the plaintiff and the mortgagor to accompany them to the Registrar's office and attesting the mortgage deed.

Mr. Justice Beaman decreed the plaintiff's claim; and the defendant filed the present appeal from his Lordship's decision.

Mr. Mirza with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the appellant.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the respondent.

After hearing the agruments of counsel their Lordships intimated that they would deliver judgment later.

Attorneys for the Appellant: Dubash and Co.

Attorneys for the Respondent: Tyabji, Dahyabhai and Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, 30TH OF AUGUST, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

722-13—Madhowji K. and Ch. Mathuradas Bhawan v. Ardeshir Sorabji Engineer.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

1156-12—Dikshit and P. Naranji Jugueshwar v. Chagan Ambaram Purdhit and ors. 7-713.
562-10—Payne and Co., Rukhba Wallaji and Co., v. Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein. 15-8-13.
192-12—Motichand and D. Chaganlal Ambaram v. Tribhowan Ratanchand Amin and Desai 21-8-13.
583-13—Dikshit and P. Harriram Ishmardas v. C. A. Thial and anr. Khambattes 4-8-13.
1337-12—Motichand and D. Messrs. Narotam and Co., a firm v. Dharamsey Bhimji and anr. Edgelow G. W. C., 12-8-13.
85-13—Motichand and D. Haramkhrai Sundermal v. Kunjlal Amichand and anr. 14-8-13.
432-13—Bhimji and Co., Maganlal Shivlal v. Nathalal Balkisson and ors. Ardeshir H. D. and C. 21-8-13.
430-13—Vachha and Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam v. Rahimtulla Nansukhan Amin and Desai 22-8-13.
336-13—Mulla and Mulla Minocher Merwanji Pavri v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai and Co., a firm and ors. 22-8-13.
371-13—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Hirachand Veerchand and anr. v. Wamji Hirji and Co., a firm and ors. Edgelow G. W. and Co. 26-813.
403-13—Captain and Vaidya Lakhamsey Hirji Musheri v. The All India United Insurance Co. Ld. Payne and Co., 26-8-13.
463-13—Amin and Desai Tribhoman Vithal v. Desaibhai Mangabhai a firm Dubash and Co., 26-8-13.
469-13—Mitochand and D. Hathibhai Callianji v. Jadhowji Morarji and ors. Dastur and Co. 26-8-13.
194-13—Payne and Co, Dhanabhai widow v. Gosai Chanchalgarji Madhowji and Ch. 26-8-13.
S. CCT. 134/5945-13 Muns J. H. and Co., Pestonji Lala v. Cawasji Muncherji Davae Mulla and Mulla 28-8-13
494-13—Madhowji K. and Ch. Khimji Vassanji and anr. v. Narsi Dhanji and ors. Bhimji and Co. 28-8-13.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Causes.

666-11—Jamsetji R. and D. Sadda Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.
O S/ 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira v. Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rogers Mathias De Silva & ors. Patel & Ez. Bhimji & Co.
O. S. 303-13 Patell and E Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathias De Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.
O. S. 312-13 Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai Dayabhai Manchharam and ors. Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Patell and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

448-13—Mulji Kh. and Th. Pranjivandas v. Shivlal the Secretary of State for India in Council and anr. E. F. Nicholson Port Sh. L. and M. Hiard 26-8-13

Long Causes.

42-12—Malvi H M & R Messrs. Harmandrai Fulchand a firm v Messrs. Chhajioo Ram & Sons a firm Payne & Co. Part Heard 11-8-13.
508-12—Captain & V. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Dinkar Khanderao & ors. Sham. M & H. Edg. G W & Co. part heard 9-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu: J and M. Champsey Parbat and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co., Manch and ors. and N. Shroff D and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comr's. Report.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimnaji v Dhodiba Panduji and

(Continued on page 10.)

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83 9	85 4	69 8	760 × 90	59 0	65 8	62 2
89 5	88 8	75 0	810 × 90	61 8	68 0	64 7
0 0	100 8	86 4	760 × 100	70 0	77 4	0 0
0 0	107 8	93 8	810 × 100	74 8	82 12	0 0
120 11	119 0	95 0	815 × 105	82 8	91 8	90 14
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ALCOHOLISM.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRINK EVIL.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writes as follows in the "Daily Chronicle" of August 9:—

Sir Thomas Barlow himself, president of the International Medical Congress and of the Royal College of Physicians, presided at the special "breakfast conference" on alcohol, with which we began work shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday. It was the most important and weighty conference on this subject, not excepting those of the International Congress on Alcoholism in London in 1909 and The Hague in 1911, that I have ever attended, and its public value far exceeds that of any other function of this congress. .Never before have I encountered under one roof so various, authoritative, and unanimous statements upon a leading problem of civilisation.

Sir Thomas Barlow noted the amazing progress we have made since last the congress met in London in 1881. In the Army and Navy it has been astonishing, and while many societies and philanthropic agencies had done their share, he declared that this beneficent change was due, above all, to "the growth of altruistic conscience among young officers"—"even in the crack regiments"—and their consequent influence upon the behaviour of the men. In commerce the change is as great, and Sir Thomas noted that non-abstaining heads of businesses much prefer abstaining employees, and soon learn that the never tipsy tippler is useless. In travel, by motor and train, the community has learnt, apart from sentiment, that alcohol takes away control and spoils nervous reaction—"the contention we have always made." Fourthly, in the hospitals there is nothing less than a revolution as regards the use of alcohol. But still we spend the national treasure freely on the production of crime, insanity, and illness by this agent. Its methods are often insidious, added Sir Thomas, and then he referred to those alcholic medicaments, some of which, as I pointed out here on Thursday, are to be found in the exhibition of the congress, by a piece of carelessness which reflects very little credit on those responsible. Yesterday morning the president of the congress described these preparations, the names of which need not be quoted, as "most mischievous," as "quack medicines," and asked his hearers and the profession at large to "stamp upon them." I hope that, after this pronouncement, the reader will approve my protest of Thursday, and realise that the arguments against alcohol which I have presented in these columns not infrequently during the past decade were not personal, original, or peculiar, but are simply the teaching of knowledge to-day.

"A CONSPIRACY OF HELP."

In concluding his speech, which was repeatedly applauded by the remarkable company of illutrious doctors present, Sir Thomas noted how alcohol always reinforces the action of any other poison that may be present as was proved by the cases of arsenical beer in Lancashire a few years ago; he pointed out that alcohol is not suitable for the nursing mother, a conclusion often asserted by Mrs. Scharlieb, our distinguished obstetrical leader, who was among his hearers; he quoted the case of the Vienna School for Mothers, where every mother who comes for help must be an abstainer, and where Dr. Weiss sets the example for them himself. He said that the doctor's example is all-important, that we must no longer fear to be thought fanatics; that, in the cure of drunkards, what was needed was a "conspiracy of help" by abstaining doctors, nurses and friends, whose example helped the patient; that we must not be ashamed of the faith that is in us, and that he had been an abstainer for many years.

After such a speech and those which followed, Sir Victor Horsley might well say, as he did, that this year's International Medical Congress would mark an epoch in the history of the subject, Dr. Reeve, of Toronto, showed how far Canadian public opinion is in advance of ours. The real problem there is the stream of immigrants with their bad habits, which however, the next generation abandons. Professor Abderhalden, of Halle, a world-famous student of the chemistry of the body, and the honoured "reporter" on that subject to the congress, spoke of Germany, and the advances against a national enemy there. We are all fmiliar with the Kaiser's dictum as to the winning navy—the sober one—in the next naval war.

Mme. von Wolfing, of Paris a leading bacteriologist, to whose original work Sir Thomas paid a tribute, quoted her observations on healthy men, with and without alcohol, showing that the drug produces the same recactions in the blood as are produced by the poisons of bacteria. Dr. Johannsen, of Copenhagen, told us that the peasants' party in Denmark has just introduced, and would probably carry a Bill for prohibition in that country.

IN CHINA.

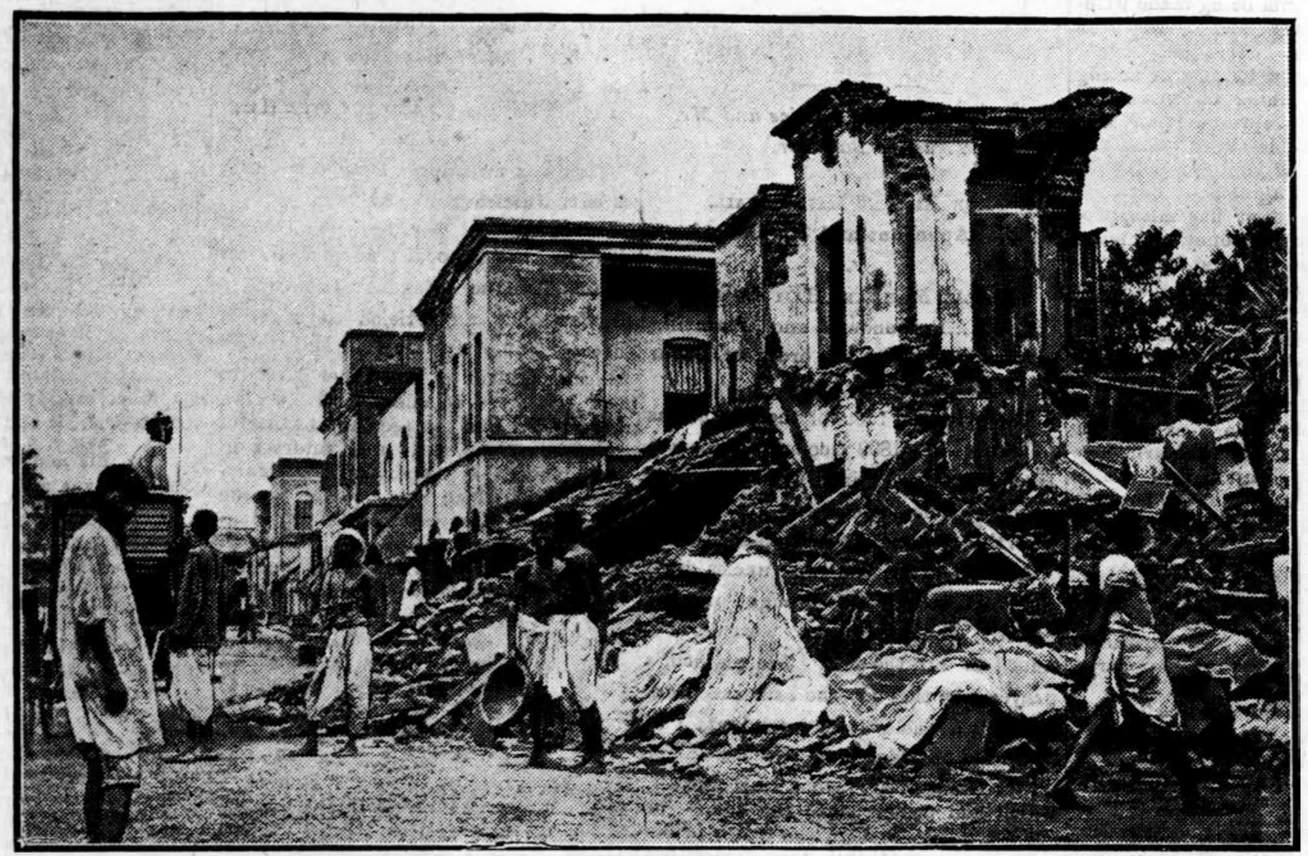
Professor Obserteiner, of Vienna, cited the rapid increase of abstaining doctors there. Dr. W. U. Lien Teh, the famous Chinese physican, who directed the preventive service against the Manchurian plague, told us that, in China, the abstaining doctor did not run the financial risk which Sir Thomas referred to here. In China it is the other way about. Western-trained doctors, ordering alcohol, are ordered out of the house. The people know better. In a few years opium smokers have diminished, in China, from 50 per cent. to less than 1 per cent.: why could not the Western world do for alcohol what China had done for opium? This was a question with hope in it, he concluded.

Dr. Laquer, of Wiesbaden, had a good story to tell. It seems that a sham congress on alcohol—"to rehabilitate it in public opinion" like the notorious manifesto lately circulated here—was got up by the spirits monopoly in Russia, and by alcoholic capitalists elsewhere, and was held in Paris early this year. Unsuspecting students of the subject, such as Dr. Laquer, were invited to lend their names, by way of a blind. The truth was ascertained, and the German committee of doctors dissocited itself from his piece of guile, and is now founding an independent and honest institute of research in Germany.

In thanking the president and speakers Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, the chairman of committee of the congress, who recently showed, in his Bradshaw lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons, how markedly alcohol increases predisposition to caneer, observed that this is a scientific question which can and must be "settled by knowledge," and that alone. But he added that, when we have the knowledge, as we now have, completly and exactly, in several respects of vital importance to the health of the community, it is our duty to act upon it.

On Monday we are to have an important discussion on alcohol and degeneracy. Meanwhile I need only add to this very inadequate account of a very remarkable occasion, that as I said at the British Medical Association discussion on eugenics at Brighton the other day, the work of Dr. Bertholet in Lausanne, and of Professor Stockard in New York, has proved that alcohol is, above all what I call a racial poison. Let those who will never be parents do as they please, perhaps; but the others have a duty to the unborn and the helpless. For many a long day to come, our motto, not least in this country, should be, protect parenthood from alcohol. That, I have long maintained, is foundamental eugenics, and it may take the rank to which its truth entitles it, afer the unprecedented authority of yesterday's conference.

THE BENGAL FLOODS.



Street Scene in Burdwan after the Inundation. *The Statesman Press.*

MAHOMEDAN BOY'S UNFORTUNATE END.

KNOCKED DOWN BY FALLING CORNICE.

When Hussein Din Mahomed (6) and his brother Sheikh Ahmed (8), were going from Dhobi Talao to the Esplanade maidan on Thursday evening, a piece of cornice from a building on Princess Street fell on head his. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained compound fracture of the skull with severe injury to the brain and he died subsequently.

Yesterday morning Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased at the hospital.

Deputy Inspector Sargon, in his evidence, said that the Sitaram Building from which the cornice fell, was a new one, but he noticed several cracks in the cornice. The building was in charge of the Official Receiver. In Mr. Sargon's opinion the cornice was dangerous. Two small portions from other floors were also missing.

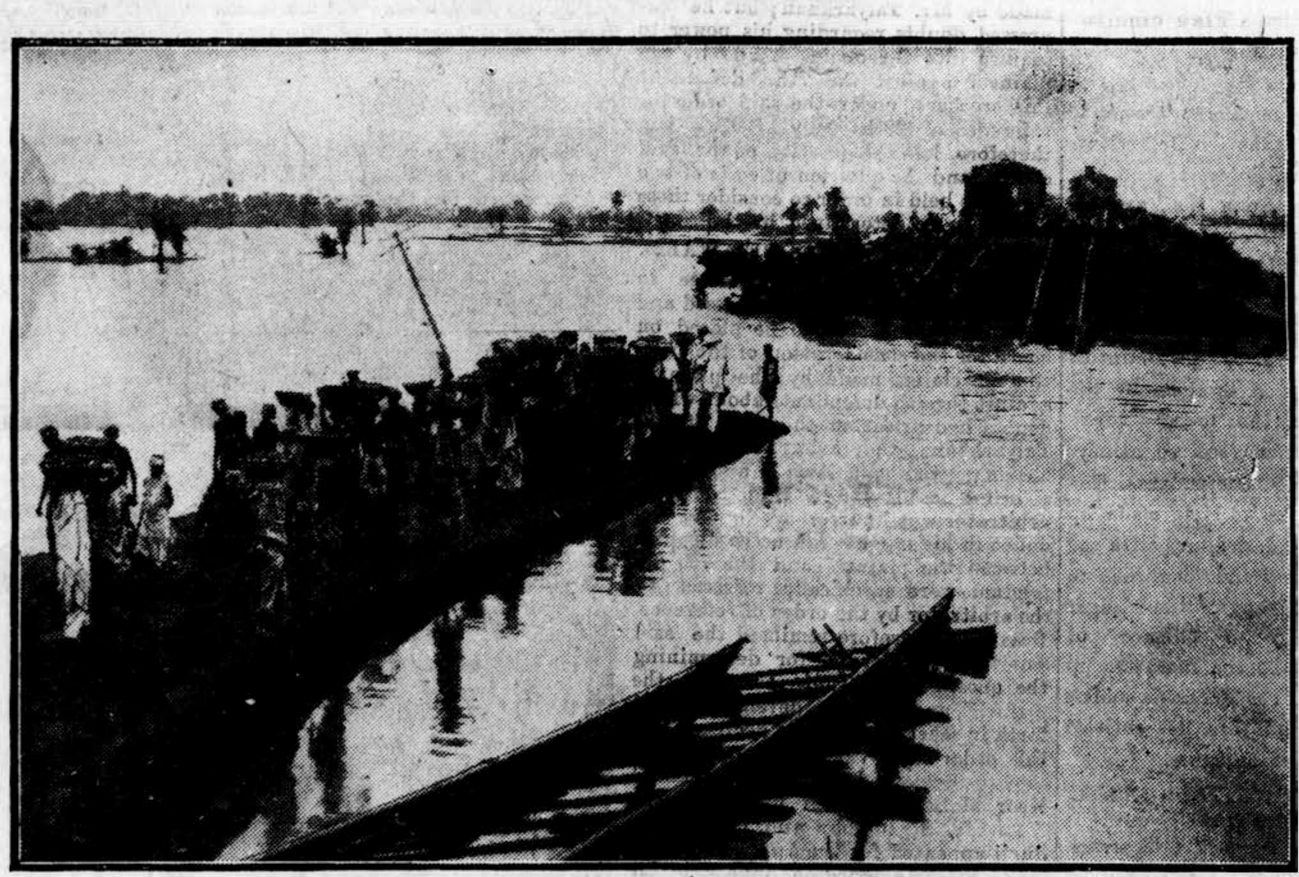
Shanker Balaram, a mistry who had superwised the building during construction, said that it was completed a year and a half ago. He had also seen the place where the cornice fell on the fourth floor and saw nothing wrong with the cornice. Two pieces from the floor below were also missing. Messrs. Merwanji Bana and Dadachanji were the engineers in charge of the building. Witness had seen crocks in the cornice.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but the jurors added that the Municipality should inspect the building.

BLIND SHROFF ROBBED.

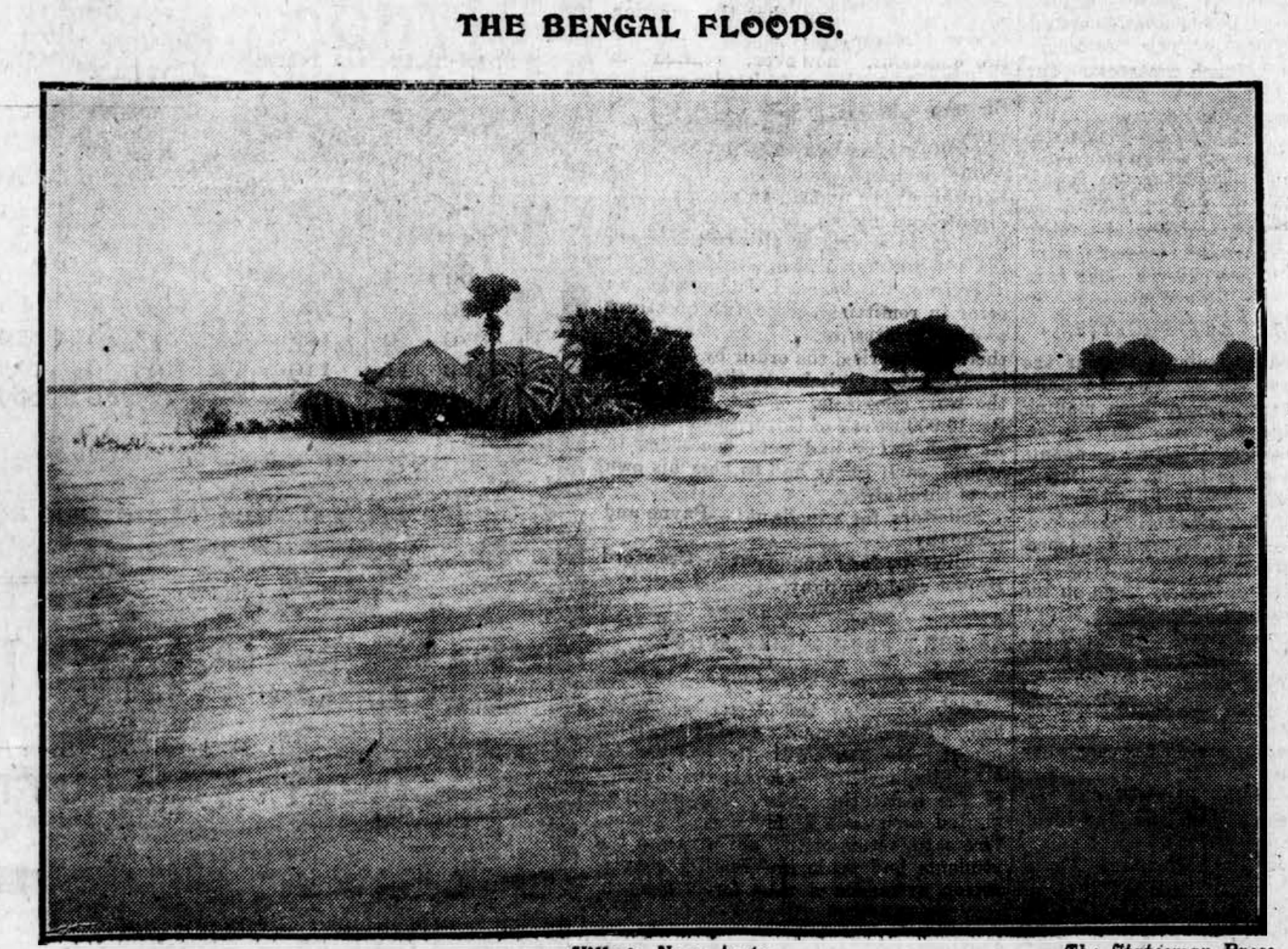
Laxmidas Narayanji, a totally blind shroff, residing at Matunga, reports a theft of articles and currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 566 from his house. His wife on Thursday morning noticed a man escaping through a window, a bar of which appeared to have been removed.

THE BENGAL FLOODS.



Damage to Railway between Burdwan and Talit. *The Statesman Press.*

THE BENGAL FLOODS.



Village Near Amta. *The Statesman Press.*

THE CAUSE LIST.

(Continued from page 9.)

ors. S. M. B and Co., Rach I and Co., Unwall P and P.

461-10—Jamsetji R. & D. Ramlal Himatlal Gopal Nagardas v. Nadirsha & D.

SHORT CAUSE.

581-13—Dubash & Co. Kawasji Pallonji Khareghat v. Krishnarao G. Bhayasaheb Gaekwad Sabnis & G.

Long Causes.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Nuru Hoosein Nalband and anr. v. Mariambai widow and anr. Jam R and D.

1230-12—Hiralal & Co. Rajaballi Ranji & ors v. Bai Sonabai widow & ors. Jam. R & D. Sham M. & H. Tyabji, D & Co.

696-12—Little & Co. Merwanji Rustom Dubash v. Bai Sonabai widow Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick. M. R. & Co. not to be called on till 14-8-13.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shaw. M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nane v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dew-Karan v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dik and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javeebai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghabaya N E Co., Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liherchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co.

58-13—Khand L. and M. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar Judah and S.

97-13 Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Salej Mahomed v Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirchand and D. Sab and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao Nava Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba. Daph. F & D. Mulji K & Th.

189-12—Manecklal & T. Ranchordas Hurjiwan v. Aboo Bucker Abdul Rahim & anr. Little & Co. For Consent Decree.

226-13—Unwalla P. & P. Sorabji Dhunjibhai Dadysett v. Sulleman Abdul Wahed & Co. a firm Captain & V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)
In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL
Long Causes.

197-12—Payne & Co. Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v Essaji Moosaji & ors. Jam R & D Moti & D. Jeh & S. Surajmal & Co.

569-10—Jehangir & G Eessaji Moosaji v. Isaji Tajbhai & ors. Ard H D & Co. Payne & Co. Shair M & H Moti & D.

Short Causes.

682-13—Nanu H. and Co., Abu Bake Abba v. Abdul Gafoor Ahmed Saheb Mulla and Mulla References.

T. A. Refer.

1-13 E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors. Craigie B and C. Payne and Co., Little and Co.

2-13—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay and ors. Craigie B and C. Little and Co.

Long Causes.

398-11—Jehangir & S. Ramdas Gollraj & ors. v. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K. & Ch.

148-11—Bhai K & G Gomabai widow v Khimji Gokuldas & ors. Daph F. D. Payne & Co.

1214-12—Dubash & Co. Ganpat, Govindrao v. Yemnabai widow & ors. Daph. F. & D. D. J. Mantri.

1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fadivany v. Nawab Karmalia Jung & ors. Beck M. R. & Co. Daph. F. & D.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy & anr. Payne & Co.

14-13—Raghavaya N. & Co. Mahomed Rahimtoolla v. Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed & anr. Ard. H. D. & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M. & S. Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub & ors.

1225-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Rudolph De Souza v. Augustino De Souza & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Motichand Mulla & Mulla & D.

774-12—Little & Co. Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v. Shaik Adam Husseinally Vase & anr. Edgelow G W & Co.

20-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nanakram Devidat v. Parbhulal Harilal Edg. G W & Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

776-12—Matubhai J & M. Kesserbai v. Gopinath Jiwan Keni. D J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla & Mulla. Adamji Ammarbhoy & ors. v. Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

1165-12—Unwalla P & P Hiralal Radhakisson, v. The B B & C I Ry. Co. Crawford B & Co.

1352-12—Mulla & Mulla, Premabai widow v. Sultan Amin, Smetham B & Co.

1193-12—Vachha & Co. v. Manekchand Onkarji Narmada Shanker Harwan Hiralal & Co. & anr. Vachha & Co.

585-11—Shamrao M. & H. v. Lakhmiram Kevalram Pitamber Akheram Jam R. & D.

347-12—Malvi H. M. & R. v. Lakshmibai widow & ors. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Payne & Co.

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◆

WHAT THE CONGRESS HAS TAUGHT.

BANISHMENT OF DISEASE.

The International Medical Congress in London held its final sittings on August 12, the principal event of the programme being an address by Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, upon "The Relationship between Medicine and Public Health." Mr. Burns was several times interrupted by suffragates, who protested against his speaking in the name of a Government that would not give votes to women. All the interruptors were quietly ejected.

LESSONS OF THE CONGRESS.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby writes in the "Daily Chronicle":—

It is all over. The greatest Congress in the history of science passed into history at 5 o'clock on August 12. We shall not meet again for four years, when Munich is to greet us, and not for nearer 40 in London. The various sections held their final meetings in the morning, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. John Burns addressed the Congress on Public Health and its relation to medicine. There followed the closing meeting. When Sir Thomas Barlow made a brief but memorable speech in which he closed the Congress. Let us here brieffy note the great lessons which remain.

Mr. Burns paid homage to the varied nationality of the great pioneers and discoverers to whom we owe the present state of medical science and its possibilities for the public health. It was pleasant to find the immortal name of Jenner in its place, for Mr Burns has surely never before revealed in public his abandonment of opinions which used to make him a hero of anti-vaccinators. But we live and learn, or what fools we should all be.

In this country, though the fact is not one to be too much insisted upon, we are and have been notable pioneers in the matter of public health. Modern notions as to sewage and primary sanitation were evolved and realised and given to the world by us. That was long ago, but we are still in the van. How vast a saving of life has been effected Mr. Burns showed by a comparison between the death-rate during the three years preceeding the Congress of 1881, and this year's Congress. He has recently taken an honourable share in the great work of public safety, and indeed he may be proud of the latest records.

TYPHUS VANISHING.

Since last the Congress met in London, typhus fever has almost vanished. In the decade of 1871-80, nearly 14,000 deaths were caused by it. We have not yet indentified the organism of typhus, which may be an ultra-misroscopic "filterpasser"; but we have controlled infection by the migrations of vagrants, and similar means, and have largely destroyed the places where it breeds. Typhoid or enteric fever has almost vanished. enteric fever has been reduced to an almost incredible degree, and will, as Mr. Burns said, "ere long be known, in fully civilised countries, like typhus fever, scurvy and leprosy, as in the main an historical curiosity."

The evidence is clear that if disease is to be dealt with it must be made known to those who will fight it. The notification of disease is a fundamental necessity of public health. Mr. Burns has done brave and useful work in this respect regarding tuberculosis, and he told us yesterday that he is about to issue an order making ophthalmia of the newly born notifiable everywhere. This is a great step forward, and should shortly lead to the abolition of the cause which is now responsible for at least one-third of all the blindness in England. The forthcoming Royal Commission will make this plain to everyone.

All births should be notified, and then knowledge and antiseptics, to save mothers' lives and babies' eyes, can be provided. Mr. Burns hopes that such notification will soon be adopted everywhere. Shame on the local authorities which have not even yet adopted the Notification of Births Act, which has proved to be of such value for the saving of infantry. But in connection with maternity benefit we should really have, and some day will have, a system of netification shortly before birth, as many authorities demanded at our English-speaking conference on infant mortality last week. The secret of health is to begin at the begginning, and some day the beautiful natural truth will have to be whispered to the public that we are all, or should be, nine months old when we are born.

FREEDOM FROM RISK.

If the work of Lord Lister is really to be allowed to save every mother in her critical hour, as it should, we must remember that, as Mr. Burns said yesterday, "freedom from risk of sepsis is a fair claim for every expectant mother to make." Elsewhere I have suggested that the best national memorial to Lister would be the establishment of a Listerian Order of skilled men and women, the nation's obstericians, who would be at hand for every mother in the land in her time of creative need. But for some years yet the public and the philanthropic, in their lives and their bequests, will prefer to endow the special hospitals for women and the blind asylums which such a Listerian Order would largely and rapidly empty.

Tuberculosis, as we all know now, is an infectious disease. Without the tubercle bacillus there is no tuberculosis. Mr. Burns was therefore assuredly right when, following the powerful arguments which Dr. Newsholme has presented to the medical world, he associated the decline in tuberculosis partly with the greatly increased provision for the reception and isolation of the late "open," terribly infectious cases of the disease. To the notable diminution in national alcoholism, for which, as he said, the medical ignorance of the past was largely responsible; he also rightly attributed part of the decline in the death-rate from tuberculosis, and in infant mortality.

Doctors who know how much is yet to be known, and how valuable is even the gain of a little new knowledge are always in protest all over expenditure of States upon things the civilised world, against the heavy which are often worse than worthless, while no provision is made for knowledge. No passage of the address was more heartily applauded than that which referred to the new and comparatively handsome expenditure upon medical research which we are now about to make in this country under the Insurance Act.

MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Such research benefits all mankind. Science, and above all, medical science, knows no frontiers. Mr. apply life-saving knowledge, but which of money which might yield and apply life-saving knowledge, but which is spent on armaments. In ending the Congress, Sir Thomas Barlow reached the heights of thought and touched the depths of feeling on this theme. He reminded us of the fact, made most salient in this congress, that medical opinion is constantly becoming more influential with those who govern nations. It is a question, he said, not of rank, but of influence. (The rank matters not, only one doctor has ever been made a peer in this country; but to influence people towards wise and happy living, that is to be in a rank above rank.) Is it conceivable, Sir Thomas, continued, that we should scatter to our own lands after the deliberations of this congress, and then wish to engage "in bloody strife?" It is so easy to talk about war and glory, but, one should first see men and women bleed to death in front of one's helpless hands before we talk, or are talked over by the writers who make enmity between nations and are the worst parasites that our race endures. When Sir Thomas spoke yesterday, claiming true science, and above all the science of healing, for peace, I remembered how, the day before, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbard had told us that the use of salvarsan in the Army at the present rate will save the nation the cost of keeping a whole battalion in hospital for three months in the year. And I looked at the kind, pale face of the creator of salvarsan (whose hand this hand is proud to have touched) as he sat on the platform, and I wondered whether Professor Ehrlich is a traitor to Germany because he is immensely reducing the cost and increasing the fighting strength of our Army, or whether they are not all traitors to mankind who make enmity and suspicion in the ranks of our race, as we "with fate conspire" under leaders of all times and places to realise the starry poet's dream:—

To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire, ...
And then remould it nearer to the heart's desire.

ACQUITTAL OF THE POETESS.

◆

SHATTERED IDOL OF A PRIEST.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Agen (France) wired on Friday August 8 as follows:—

Mme. Crespy, the poetess, after a trial full of dramatic incidents, was to-day found not guilty of the murder of the Abbe Chassing, the young priest with whom she confessed she had had relation. Her defence had been that he committed suicide. The charge of the prosecution was that she shot him dead.

Turning to the accused woman, the president said "You are free."

Mme. Crespy, who looked a physical wreck, received the verdict in silence, but the public, who throughout the trial had shown itself unsympathetic towards her, now burst into loud cheers.

The Advocate-General, opening the proceedings to-day with his speech for the prosecution, showed little mercy towards Mme. Crespy. He insisted on the impossibility of the Abbe Chassing having put an end to his life. Recalling the prisoner's sentimental adventures he accused her of having four lovers at the same time. Was it a wonder, he asked, reading extracts from her perfumed letters, that the rustic and ingenuous young priest should succumb? The Advocate-General's explanation of the murder was that at the final meeting the abbe refused to ask permission to be allowed to remain at Agen, and Mme. Crespy shot him.

Maitre Dauzon, for Mme. Crespy, attributed the public hostility towards his client to clerical influence. One of the surprises of his eloquent pleading was the reading of a compromising letter found on the abbe at his death, and his revelation of certain sentimental intrigues in which the young priest was involved. The inhabitants of Agen listened in silence and consternation to the shattering of their idol.

Maitre Dauzon concluded his appeal by saying. "It is all over now, Mme. Crespy is innocent." He implored the jury not to commit a deplorable judicial error by condemning her.

DOCTORS' DAY AT THE ZOO.

◆

A BUTLER COURSE.

A REST CURE.

After the turmoil of a very busy and unadulterated week of "shop," says the "Daily News," hundreds of members of the Medical Congress accepted the invitation of the Council of the R. Z. S. to spend an hour or two of rest and recreation at the Zoo, on August 10.

The Zoo as a Rest Cure is new to most people, and it is pretty certain that the majority of the professors and savants and experimentalists who wandered more or less aimlessly through the gardens were unaware of the healing virtue that oozes hourly between the iron bars of the lion house or filters through the chinks in the glass of the boa constrictor's castle. They enjoyed themselves vastly, ignorant that they were being dosed. They left at tea-time (most of them) feeling like giants refreshed with huge beakers of wine. As a matter of fact, most people do.

SAMUEL BUTLER'S ADVICE.

The discovery of this Zoo panacea was made years ago by a famous nerve specialist, who (according to Samuel Butler, of "Erewhon" fame) preached the gospel of "crossing" at every opportunity that presented itself. "Crossing," he said, "is the great medical discovery of the age. Shake the patient out of himself by shaking something else into him. . . . The homœopathists use aurum as a medicine, but they do not give it in large doses enough. . . . I have found the Zoological Gardens of service to many of my patients."

The great specialist prescribed for the sufferer "a course of the larger mammals."

> Don't let him think he is taking them medicinally, but let him go to their house twice a week for a fortnight, and stay with the hippopotamus, the rhinoceros, and the elephants till they begin to bore him. I find these beasts do my patients more good than any others. The monkeys are not a wide enough cross: they do not stimulate sufficiently. The larger carnivora are unsympathetic. The reptiles are worse than useless, and the marsupials are not much better. Birds, again, except parrots, are not very beneficial: the patient may look at them now and again. But with the elephants and the pig tribe generally he should mix as freely as possible.

That, in a paragraph, is the germ of the Zoo Rest Cure. It was highly successful recently, assisted by the bright afternoon sunshine and the floral, as well as the faunal, beauties of the Gardens.

A CALL ON PAPIO MAIMON.

There was no official ceremony of welcome, and no showmanship from Dr. Chalmers Mitchell. The delegates were simply sent tickets, and told to roam about and take the cure just as it suited their convenience or their curiosity. No special "stunts" were put up for them, but most of the animals were most obliging.

The hideous rainbow-tinted mandrill (Papio Maimon) evidently knew that these funny-looking gentlemen, with bronze medals dangling on the silk facing of their flapping frock-coats, were not the ordinary Sunday afternoon Fellows, but creatures of a vaster intelligence, versed in every kind of monkey malady. And as P. Maimon happened to be feeling a trifle unwell himself (after an unusually tempestuous Saturday night) he rapped on the bars of his cage and put out his tongue to every professor who passed. But the doctors refused to be cajoled into turning their Zoo "dolce far niente" into a clinical busman's holiday.

They made a few more or less learned remarks upon poor P. Maimon's kaleidoscopic tints, and passed on to the nimbler joys of the monkey house, where the Darwiniar theory and the enthralling principle of natural selection danced before their eyes.

THE DOCTORS' DAY OFF.

By some oversight—perhaps it was a kindness—the Prosectorium was not open, even to the faculty. This is an elevating and entertaining temple of sacrifices, the place where the sauses of death of animals in the collection are inquired into, and where scientific investigations are made on the bodies of the departed, from centipedes to camels. But if there was no death to muse and speculate over and no centipede to dissect there was life in abundance—healthy, riotous life that all the medicine in the world would be useless against.

There was plenty of fun, too, particularly ground, the splashing green waters of the sea-lions' pond at feeding time, and here the penguins, who are the genuine Grimaldis of the gardens, gave the distinguished visitors a special turn of their dry humour. The Emperor Penguin (who is always to the fore on these occasions) led the revels with his gloriously absurd old-man-waddle, and came to the bars of the cage to have his flippers tickled, saying, as plainly as bird can say, 'Scratch poor Penguin!'

One savant, with a diet theory to propound, tried to tempt the Emperor with a ginger-nut. But his majesty turned up his back and shook his head; he wasn't having any. Hadn't the professor a sardine somewhere about him? Only H. P. ginger-nuts? No thanks!

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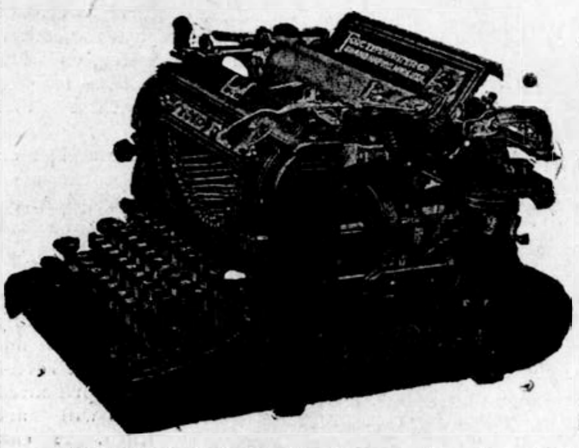

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MATERNITY AND POLITICS.

◆

"VOTES FOR BABIES."

Dr. C. A. Saleeby writes in the "Pall Mall Gazette":—

An urgent, humdrum, practical question must take precedence of all others in this week of varied and vital interest never paralleled in the scientific history of London. What a choice is open to a writer, and what opportunities for a student! This article must be written at the beginning of th eweek or not at all. In a few hours (Monday, 10 a.m.) I must sit at the feet of Mr. John Burns on Infant Mortality, and ninety minutes later at those of Mr. Asquith on Tuberculosis. It is very curious, but it is so; and other authorities will follow. For Monday and Tuesday are to be occupied by two most important conferences on those subjects—by way of preliminaries to the great Medical Congress, which has not met in London for thirty-two years, when Pasteur dined (or lunched) with Sir James Paget—and Darwin, Virchow, Huxley, and Tyndall—and met the late King Edward and Emperor Frederick, as they became, at the great surgeon's table. Mighty things have been done since Paget's presidency, when there was no diphtheria antitoxin, nor thyroid extract, nor salvarsan, and the work of Pasteur on parasites had only in the previous year led his pupil Laveran (now in London) to find the parasite of malaria in the blood—whence the modern conquest of tropical diseases and the Panama Canal. Of those future Monarchs one wasf to die of cancer, and the other to be cured of a superficial form of malignant ulcer by radium, and to found the Radium Institute in his gratitude. Cancer was apparently outside the range of Pasteur's work, and remains unsolved, but it may yet appear that his earliest chemical inquiries into the selective fermentation of organic compounds, according as whether they rotate the ray of polarised light to right or left, lie at the foundation of the cancer problem and contribute, as this week's great discussion may show, to its solution. In any case Pasteur's supreme spirit was never so alive nor so supreme as in London this week. Much might be said, also, on a fact which the eugenist may well note with delight, that the International Medical Congress has asked a botanist to lecture to it upon heredity. They did not trouble with that in 1881, but Mendel's work was then unheard of, though long completed; Darwin was to die in the following year without having heard his name, and Professor Bateson had not arisen in his turn. Nor was sphilis discussed in the Albert Hall, as it should be. Nor was any discussion of alcohol and degeneracy to be found in the old programme, to say nothing of a general international resolution as to the value of vivisection—on which I should love to scribble a dozen columns now, more candid than ever.

All these and a host of other subjects that serve to build or furnish or maintain the house of life must be left aside, however, and we must return to the politicians with whose contributions to science we began. The House of Commons takes precedence in the interest of any one who likes to see medical knowledge *applied,* quite apart from its unrivalled interest and fascination for the curious mind of man. My discussion of maternity benefit, now well in its third year here, must perforce be continued, perchance because it was ineffective when it began. The demand must be repeated that maternity benefit be paid to the mother only.

Since the benefit came into force and was here hailed, by this too sanguine pen, as "the dawn of national eugenics," I have been told, on the spot, of cases of abuse in almost every large town in the country. Beyond those, a list of sixty odd such cases, hastily collected and properly reported, is before me as I write. The facts are notorious, and none the less so because the benefit is being well spent in the great majority of cases. If the Committee stage of the Insurance Act Amendment Bill gave us what we wanted, why this present need? It is because there is good reason to fear that, now, the House will decide to let the benefit be paid to *either husband or wife,* ceding the principle, but spoiling it in practice.

And who are to be feared, and why? If we are not much mistaken, it is the Liberal and, above all, the Labour member, who will act against the mothers. It is the voter who has always been considered in this matter. We had a promise from Mr. Lloyd George that the mother was really to get the money, or its equivalent, she an done other; but the men have the votes, and so the Insurance Act declares that the money is a benefit for the husband. And now it is the Labour members, mostly Suffragist in principle, they say, whom the women have to fear. It is men alone who vote for members and their incomes, or the mothers would really have had their benefits from the first, as all women and some few men have always demanded.

The history of maternity benefit, and the fear in which we now are, lest members should vote against its proper administration, is the best concrete argument I have ever heard for woman suffrage. There is talk of "administrative difficulties," if the mothers are to have the money, though any one who wanted to, could solve these "difficulties" by a couple of minutes' thinking, and though no one can believe that such a ridiculous plea would have been brought forward if the mothers had votes and those concerned were not afraid of the man who pays the contributions and who may prefer, as has happened, when the benefit has reached his pocket, to go away with it and another woman.

The business of the State and of all decent people is to protect the most numerous and the most helpless, especially if they will some day be the most valuable. These are the unborn—and the mothers who bear them. If it were possible, they should all have votes—on the generally accepted theory of voting, which is not accepted here, however—but a better way is that they shall be represented and protected by those who will act wisely and kindly for them. It can scarcely be believed that the House of Commons, in fear of a male electorate, will fail to do its evident duty to the voteless this week. If it does fail, the cry of "votes for babies" (by proxy, of course) will have to be raised. I was once at a political meeting; and, really, if puppies (and unlicked at that), why not babies?

CHINESE DRAMA.

◆

The origin of Chinese drama is difficult to trace. But the "Era" has published the first article of several by A. Corbett-Smith on a topical and fascinating subject.

Perhaps the best trait in the character of the Emperor Huan Tsung (A.D. 753) was his affection for the Princess Yang Kueifei, the lady whom he made his wife. And the story runs that she declared her love one evening as they stood upon the Magpie Bridge (so-called) in the gardens of the Imperial Palace. The Princess, moved by tender recollections of the old legend—for it was the festival night of the anniversary—protested that she, at least, would be even more faithful in her love than was the Spinning Maiden. So enchanting did she appear to him that the Emperor promptly offered his hand, heart, and Throne—which were as promptly accepted. Now Huan took counsel with his Prime Minister how he might devise some particularly ingenious and novel form of entertainment with which to please his bride. "Let us collect," said the Premier, "some of the noblest and most graceful of the youths about the Court. We will dress them in becoming robes, and I will search the historical records and instruct them how to recite the narratives of the illustrious deeds of your Majesty's Imperial ancestors." The entertainment was duly "presented" in a gorgeous pavilion amidst blossoming fruit-trees. So successful was it that the Emperor decreed the institution of a Guild, or College of Dramatic Art, and named it "The Guild of the Young Folks of the Pear Garden."

Some trace the origin of modern theatres to the puppet shows. And a variant of "Punch and Judy" (minus Toby) can be seen in many places today. And it is to the theatre rather than to books that the modern Chinaman looks for culture and amusement:—

There is, however, one point of strong resemblance between the Chinese and Greek Dramas, in that both are essentially lyrical. In moment of strong emotion music in some form or other is added to the spoken word, the actor in many cases breaking into song; and the orchestra, as every tourist knows, is by no means the least important factor in a Chinese theatre. The historical play is first favourite with the Chinese; a fact which, after all, is but in harmony with the Chinese reverence for the classics and the antique in every shape and form, whether their own ancestors or a piece of Ming porcelain. Until the close of the nineteenth century the classics constituted practically the only form of education in the school. It is also worthy of note that under the *regime* of the late dynasty all historical dramas dealing with the Manchu period were sternly forbidden. It is in the historical and mythological drama that the actor "struts his brief hour" most proudly. The elaborate costumes which are worn contribute largely to the effect which he produces, and to the feeling of awe which he inspires in the minds of his illiterate audiences.

In the best class of theatre the wardrobe is a most costly one, being valued, perhaps, at so much as £1,800, while even in the lower-class houses the value may approximate a half of this sum. On the other hand, scenery and "properties" are usually conspicuous by their absence, save in the foreign Treaty Ports.

"WITCHRAFT WATER."

◆

BATH'S REPLY TO MEDICAL CRITIC OF SPA TREATMENT.

Dr. McWalker's statement to the members of the London Medical Congress that "spa treatment is largely superstition and faith cure, and also contains what may be termed witchcraft," is regarded light-heartedly by the doctors of Bath.

"I think the best thing for Dr. McWalker to do is to come down here and see for himself what the Bath waters can effect," said Dr. Preston King, a member of the Baths Committee, to a "Daily News" representative. "If he did he would change his opinion very quickly.

"He is evidently one of those doctors who have had no experience of thermal treatment, and therefore thinks it is all humburg. The action of the Bath waters, especially in the case of gout, is quite different from that of ordinary waters, and cures have followed the use of them where ordinary waters have failed."

WAR OF THE AIR.

◆

PROTECTING FOOD SUPPLIES FROM THE HOUSE FLY.

The time has come to commence a war against the pestilential insects which are tolerated in too many British homes. In almost every country of the world, and from prehistoric times, the fly has been an active agent of disease. When one considers that a single female fly can produce in one month 506,250,000 offspring the extent of the evil can be imagined.

BIRTH AND FEEDING.

Mr. Edward Halford Ross has written a book on "The Reduction of Domestic Flies" (Murray, 5s. net). It appears that it takes ten days for the larvae to develop into a complete insect, which springs fully armed into its warlike existence. The fly has six bristly legs, each of which has two claws, between which are soft and stictly pads. Thus it is that the fly can climb windows and walk on ceilings. The mouth consists of a sort of trunk, from which two pads protrude. With these it moistens and then sucks up the food, the most loathsome sticky and disgusting method of feeding. It pours its saliva on bread, meat, and sugar, and then pumps the wet mess into its sticky and hairy person. If any food adheres to the face, says the author, the hairy legs are used to scrape it off. Thus the whole body of the fly is used as a germ carrier.

THE DANGERS.

While I write flies are settling on the desk, the plain "musca domestica," the French "mouche," the Arab "dioanah" or disturber of the divan. During the Spanish-American war one-fifth of the American army was attacked by typhoid, a direct result of contamination through sanitary defects. And as the fly prefers to lay its eggs on manure heaps, ash-bins, dust-heaps, and in closets its power as a pestilential agent is apparent. Unlike the mosquito, the fly does not poison the blood by stabbing and injecting a fluid, but by the sickly and disgusting feeding methods described above. By feeding in hospitals it will absorb the saliva of consumptives and distribute tubercle bacilli upon our breakfast tables, upon meat in shop windows, or directly upon our persons. In 1894 Yersin found flies in his laboratory at Hongkong which had died from plague. Buchannan found flies containing anthrax germs. The United States Army Commission sat (literally) upon flies. By an ingenious process of lime spreading they traced flies from the sanitary quarters of the camps to the mess-tables, where, with white legs, they daubed their manury bodies upon the food.

DECLARING WAR.

War has been declared. The aeroplanes are descending daily upon our tables. Yet our Health Department does not mobilise a force to destroy them. No territorial force is built up, no conscription unites the manhood of the country in a fly-squashing campaign. Indeed, the pacifists, the peace at any price people, blame little boys for marking down the enemy upon the nursery window. Yet, in all seriousness, the danger is one that demands a campaign. And Mr. Halford Ross, who is one of the leading strategists of this aerial warfare, sets forth his idea of the methods likely to succeed. It is not of the least use to attack stragglers. Nothing could be more foolish than for staid and sober citizens to give up their evenings to skirmishing upon wall or window-pane. The principal methods of prevention are:—

To destroy all refuse heaps and fly-breeding place once a week.

To cleanse horse-bedding with petroleum or chlodride of lime once a week.

A fly-map should be in the hands of every municipal officer of health.

THE FLY MAP.

The author gives an example of a map prepared in New Orleans to act as a guide to the conduct of a mosquito campaign in that city. First of all, the medical officer requires statistics of the diseases prevalent in the various quarters of his area. Then he marks down the exact situation of each manure-heap, stable, cowshed, or pigsty, visiting each and marking with a ring all those in which he finds larvæ. These larvæ can be destroyed by paraffin oil. Each week he or his subordinates should revist the places and see that the owners are doing their best once a week to destroy all larvae beds. As we have seen, the flies take ten days to hatch their eggs, so that this practice would guarantee a reduction so great as to be almost inexpressible in figures.

THE COST.

At Port Said, where a mosquito campaign was undertaken, every house was visited. There are 50,000 inhabitants. This means that inspectors armed with note-books had to visit at least 10,000 houses and mark down all likely places. Such men may be the usual sanitary inspectors, and it is quite conceivable that an extra man or two may have to be appointed. Another expense lies in advertisement. The local press in each town should be invited to take up the evil. And the Health Department should advertise therein the best methods of fly-reduction, so that in a great measure the private householder may undertake his own defence. The Health Department already has power to supply free the material (such as paraffin) to pour upon larvæ beds.

NOW IS THE TIME.

The best time to begin is during the hot weather. The benefits are then more apprent. Nothing can be more annoying than the constant settling of flies upon one's faces and hands. Apart altogether from the danger and disgusting nature of fly-procedure generally, this question of personal annoyance is one to carry weight. Where neither Press nor Public Authority tackles the question brief, pointed letters may be addressed to the local newspapers. These need not be too seriously expressed. But attention should be called to the fly's power to spread typhoid and enteritis (and thus add to the rate of infant mortality). Sufficient data can be obtained from Mr. Halford Ross's book. The general benefit of such a campaign will be good. For it will lead to the abolition of pestilential bins and dust-heaps. Farmers, too, will be led to see that a manure-heap buzzing with flies shows not a natural but a grossly careless condition of things. Whatever is done should be continued in the winter.

THE PLAGUE OF EGYPT.

It may interest my readers to know how in 1909 there was a repetition at Cairo of the very plague that oppressed the Egyptians. The facts give us a good idea of the conditions most prolific in flies, and comparison most pro-recent cold and wet in this country should be instructive:—

February and March had been unusually cold. But on April 24th heavy rains occurred. The summer was ushered in by a heat wave on May 1st, and the temperature rose to 102 in the shade. Fourteen days later a plague of house-flies appeared in the City owing to the quantities of damp, rain-sodden manure that the streets, stables and Eastern courtyards contained.

There ensued death and disease, especially among children. The general death-rate reached 105 per 1,000, and in two months 3,000 children had died of enteritis.

OUR LAST HOT SUMMER.

Of course, the Egyptian conditions were more extreme than can be the case with us. But in the week ending July 29th, 1911, the infant mortality in London rose from 173 to 303 per 1,000 infants born, and later the rate rose to 636 per 1,000. Had there been no flies it would have been impossible for enteritis and such diseases to have spread. But there was an abnormal number of flies, and the author does not hesitate to set down the death-roll to that cause. His book contains, too, a number of photographs which would convince anyone of the serious nature of the problem and of the need to "Kill Those Flies."—"T. P.'s weekly."

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WITH PORTRAIT.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Just odds and ends of fashion are being considered now—a new dress here, a few blouses, an idea for a holiday-looking hat, a smartly-cut tweed suit for the moors, a boating frock. The best way for most of us to consider fashions is to see them worn, and I have come across several charming new ideas just lately which have cheered me up considerably in these dull days when the makers of fashions are all on holiday. Some of the new tweeds destined for autumn wear are quite charming, both in colour and texture. Several shades of lovely rather pale dull greens are very becoming, and, as a change from the Saxe-blue of which we are a little weary, come some beautiful soft "periwinkle" blues, and bluey greys, and blues with a tinge of purple in them. "Honey colour" is a charming, shade in tweeds, and immensely becoming, and I might add that twilled serge is a new and hard-wearing weave.

THE NEW COATEE.

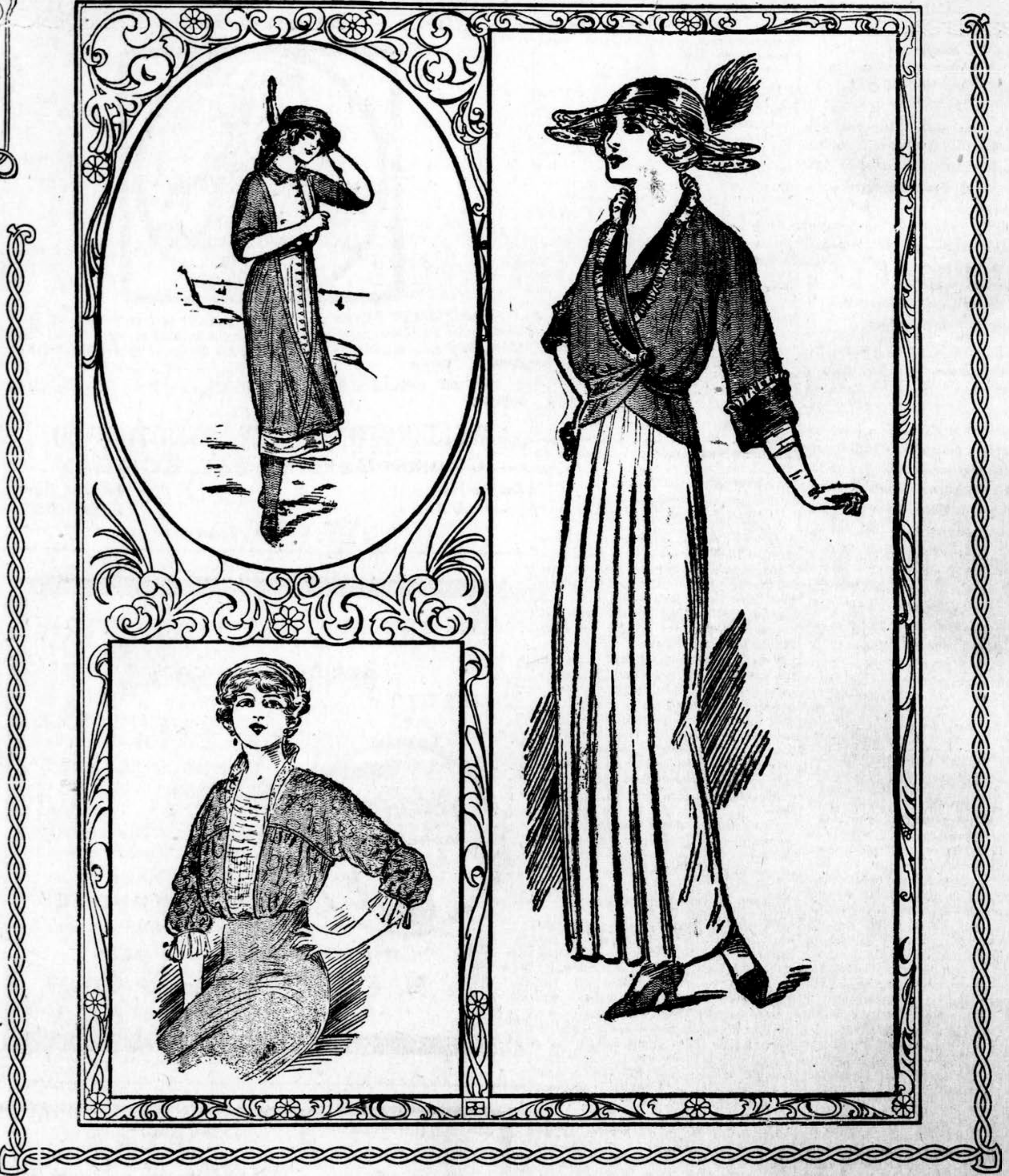
We have all taken very kindly to the new coatee, and it is a being worn a great deal just now. It is a very dainty completion to the afternoon costume that is reserved for rather smarter wear than the ordinary walking occasion. The sketch shows a charming little coat of pale brown tussore, which possesses picturesque revers, cuffs, and belt of black satin. The revers and cuffs are daintily frilled with white lawn. The skirt suggests somewhat of a nevelty, as it is in walking length, and is pleated in front. It is of a deep cream sponge cloth, and looks very well with this particular coatee. The pretty hat shown also has a black satin crown and a double brim of deep cream lace. A soft black feather appearers at the back.

A PRETTY AFTERNOON BLOUSE.

Nothing could be more becoming and suitable for wear with a skirt of some soft material and harmonising colour than this picturesque model in Saxe-blue brocaded silk. The yoke and puffed sleeves have an old-world air that is very charming, and a Medici collar of fine cream lace rises behind the soft little vest of gathered cream chiffon. The sleeves are frilled with chiffon, and there are dainty little crystal buttons in front of the vest.

A GIRL'S SEASIDE FROCK.

This is an exceedingly useful and charmingly pretty little frock for a young girl's seaside holiday wear, and the pattern ought to prove an immense favourite. It is realised in "natural" and dark-blue holland, and the effect of the two combined shades is excellent. The little buttoned "underdress" of natural holland has a blue suede buckled belt, and the well-cut tunic is of the blue. The cuffs and collar are embroidered in red, and there is also sketched a smart little velours hat in blue with a cherry-red quill.



BOMBAY CHURCHES.

◆

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

(*15th Sunday after Trinity*, 31st. *August* 1913.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in F. Hymns 119, 554, 526, 214. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants; 238, 193, 27. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evening at 5-15 p.m. daily Holy Communion at 7-45 p.m. On Wednesday Choral Even-

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain, 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 9 a.m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m.; Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy, Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson. Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for Church expenses and poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A. (Hindustani(. Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. LATINs Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

Al' Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—Services are discontinued until furtheir notice.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Sunday School, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute. Lower Parel. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A. 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church Expence.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion) (Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

Peter's, Mazgaon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the schools.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Eathers, 6 a.m., 7a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Bycula.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmachar, S.J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M.X Gomes.—Suday service, Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p. m., Week days, 6-30 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Goloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-03, 7, and 9 a.m.

Holly Cross Church, Lower Pearl—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). 6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—High Mass; 6 p. m., Benedction Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.,

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.— 9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul Burro's Lane), Girguam Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5. 5 30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benedction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m.., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur Chaplain Rev. Danial X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass: and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's). Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A., Oxon. Sun-p.m., hoil lar llaar yawom yam f wmw days. 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.,

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 10 a.m., Service in G. I. Institute, Parel 5 p.m., Children's Service and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Communion Preacher Fev. R. M. Gray.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morninfi Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (English). Preacher: Rev. M. B. N Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Mr. A. J. Wright, 5. p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. W. Hazem

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Mr. Geo. Bennett; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev A. J. Wright

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warned. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. H. E. Barrell, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell, 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Congregationalist—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society's meeting; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service. All services in Marathi.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

◆

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

POTAGE A LA ROYALE.
COLD FISH MOULD.
BOUDINS A LA RICHELIEU.
LARDED LEG OF MUTTON.
TOMATOES ON TOAST.
SOUFFLE PALMYRE.

Soupmeat, As. 4; Fish, As. 6; Chicken, As. 8; Leg of Mutton, As. 12; Tomatoes, As. 3; Vegetables, As. 5; Eggs, As. 6; Odds and Ends, As. 3;
Total, Rs. 2-15.

POTAGE A LA ROYALE.

To the usual strained stock add enough marconi broken into pieces an inch long, and let it boil for at least 20 minutes. Mix the yolks of two eggs in a bowl with half a wineglass of cream or undiluted tinned milk and 2 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese with flavouring to taste. Just when ready to serve draw the pan from the fire and pour in the egg mixture, stir well, but it must not boil after this or it will be quite spoiled.

COLD FISH MOULD.

Boil the bones and trimmings of the fish into a cupful of good stock as the foundation of the aspic which should be well flavoured with Marmite or Lemco and browned onion, etc., so that it has a rich flavour instead of the glue which some cooks turn out. Colour one portion red with tomato or a little cochineal. Take a border mould and put a layer of the red aspic and garnish with stars of cooked beetroot, cucumber and small balls made of hardboiled egg yolk; then a layer of the fish with capers and chopped gherkin and finely minced beet and cucumber between. The second portion of the aspic should have been whipped into a good mayonnaise with extra gelatine, and a layer of this should be put into the mould; repeat till it is full; stand on ice with the remains of the two aspics in cups to jelly too. Make a mixture of lime juice, oil, pepper, salt and onion juice; wash and carefully dry the tender parts of lettuce. Turn out the mould, in the centre put the lettuce broken up ino neat pieces, and over it pour the oil mixture, garnish with the beet and cucumber, round the mould, put alternate heaps of the red and yellow aspic broken up rather small.

BOUDINS A LA RICHELIEU.

Make about a wineglassful of panada and mix with it any meat or poultry at hand, minced and pounded as for quenelles with good flavouring, and a wineglassful of white sauce richened with cream or egg yolk. Grease small dariole moulds and line thickly with this mixture. Cut up any meat, sausage or vegetable into small squares with a very little white sauce and fill the centre of the moulds with this. Cover with butter paper and steam for 15 minutes, turn out and serve with any nice sauce.

LARDED LEG OF MUTTON.

Carefully turn back the skin of a leg of mutton without tearing it and lard the meat with strips of half cooked celery, and fat bacon; cover the whole thickly with a mixture of chopped anchovies, herbs, pepper, salt, etc. Carefully replace the skin and fasten it to the meat with small wooden skewers; put it in a dekchie with and tablespoonfuls of stock, cover closely and braise it; stand the dekchie on a grating in a not too fierce oven for an hour or more, according to size; serve with its own gravy.

TOMATOES ON TOAST.

Cut large ripe tomatoes into thick slices and lay them on a fireproof dish, dust with pepper, salt, a drop or two of onion and lime juice, a thin layer of fine crumbs and a dab of butter. Set them in the oven for a quarter of an hour and serve.

SOUFFLE PALMYRE.

Make a souffle in the ordinary way with butter, flour, sugar, and the yolks of eggs, mixing in the whites previously stiffly whipped at the last; meanwhile two sponge cakes should have been soaked in some kimmel and beaten up small; this should be whipped into the souffle and that be sprinkled with pounded macaroose. Set in a quick oven for five minutes, then powder it with castor sugar and return to the oven for another 15 minutes or till ready.

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Printed and published by Bhushun Chandra Roy for the INDIAN NEWS PAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.